ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments,

NORTHERN CIRCLE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1911.

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CONTENTS.

PART I.

Section.		*Page*
1.	Office routine	1
2.	Diaries	1—3
3.	The year's work	3—8
4.	Conservation	8
5.	Protected monuments	8—9
6.	Excavation	9
7.	Tour of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany	9—10
8.	Original exploration	10
9.	Publications	10
10.	Contravention of standing orders	10
11.	Office library	10
12.	Compilation of lists	10—11
13.	Annual office expenditure	11
14.	Museums	11—14
15.	The Darbar of 1911	14
16.	Programme for 1911-12	14

PART II.

Notes on conservation in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmere ... ... 15—20

PART III.

A.—Statement of expenditure on conservation ... ... 21—25

B.—List of photos taken ... ... 26—31

C.—List of drawings made 32

D.—List of inscriptions copied ... ... 33—39

E.—List of libraries, &c., supplied with this report ... ... 40—43

LIST OF PLATES.

	Plate.
Design for lamps. Taj courtyard, Agra	I
Nadan Mahal, Lucknow	II
Shrine of Rukn-i-Alam, Multan	III
Badshahi Mosque, Lahore	IV
Nur Jahan's Tomb, Lahore	V
The South wall; Allahabad Fort	VI
Sheikh Chili's Tomb, Thanesar	VII
Lamp. Taj gateway, Agra...	VIII
Hyat Bakhsh garden (before conservation)	IX
Ditto (after ditto)	X
Moth-ki Masjid, Delhi, (courtyard before conservation)	XI
Ditto (do. after ditto)	XII
Ditto (gateway before ditto)	XIII
Ditto (do. after ditto)	XIV
Memorial. Panipat	XV

PART I.

1. Office routine.

It is regretable to have to record the sad death of the late Superintendent of this circle, Mr. R. F. Tucker. Mr. Tucker went on 6 months' combined leave on the 28th April 1910, and was returning to India when he died suddenly at sea on the 1st November 1910. It is not for me to make any lengthy comment on his work. The results of his labour speak for themselves. In his absence on leave, and till my arrival on 7th December 1910 in Agra, Maulvi Muhammad Shuaib was in charge of the current duties of the office.

On the above date I took over charge as officiating Superintendent, and was confirmed as Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, on the 10th March 1911.

My staff have done good work and I have to thank them for their cordial co-operation during four very busy months, much extra work being entailed by arrears of work due to the death of the late Superintendent, the visit of the Crown Prince of Germany, and the approaching Darbar. An account of their work is found in detail in section 3. I should like to especially mention the excellent work done by my Chief Clerk, who has given many extra hours of service. This is his seventeenth year of service in the Archaeological department. Two changes in the office system have been made. Each building, however small, has its own file together with a sub-file in which are kept historical notes with regard to it. I have also introduced a system of indexes of references. Many books are read and references to buildings and important characters in Mughal history are added to respective indexes which should be of great help in preparing literary work.

An extra clerk, Pandit Sri Lal Mehta, and Draftsman-Photographer, M. Muhammad Salih, have joined the staff. The latter was trained as an apprentice in this office.

The official designation of my appointment has been altered from Archaeological Surveyor, Northern Circle, to Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, thus to distinguish my branch of Archaeological work from that of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, Lahore.

The "British" Monuments of this circle are many in number and from an historical point of view are undoubtedly of the greatest interest. I do not however think that funds for their upkeep should come out of the archaeological grants, which are hardly sufficient for their purpose, but that these Christian tombs should be repaired from other funds.

2. Diary.

Diary of the late R. F. Tucker, Esq.

April 1910, 1st to 4th	...	At Agra.
„ 5th	...	Left for Delhi.
„ 6th	...	At Delhi.
„ 7th	...	Left for Agra.
„ 8th to 15th	...	At Agra.
„ 16th	...	Visited Ram Bagh.
„ 17th to 20th	...	At Agra.
„ 21st	...	Inspection at Fatehpur-Sikri.
„ 22nd to 28th	...	At Agra.

Diary of M. Muhammad Shuaib.

April 29th to May 21st	...	At Agra.
May 22nd ...	...	Left for Delhi.
„ 23rd ...	...	Left Delhi for Rohtak.
„ 24th ...	...	At Rohtak.
„ 25th ...	...	Left for Delhi and Agra.
„ 26th to June 24th	...	At Agra.
„ 25th ...	...	Visited Jajao.
„ 26th to July 17th	...	At Agra.
July 18th ...	...	Left for Chiniot.
„ 19th ...	...	Arrived at Chiniot.
„ 20th ...	...	At Chiniot.

July	21st	... Left for Lahore.
„	22nd and 23rd ...	... At Lahore.
„	24th	... Left for Agra.
„	25th	... Arrived at Agra.
„	26th to August 16th ...	... At Agra.
August	17th	... Left for Delhi.
„	18th	... Arrived at Delhi.
„	19th	... Left for Agra.
„	20th	... Arrived at Agra.
„	21st to 29th	... At Agra.
„	30th	... Visited Sikandra.
„	31st	... Visited Fatehpur-Sikri.
September	1st to October 18th ...	... At Agra.
October	19th	... Left for Delhi.
„	20th	... Arrived at Delhi.
„	21st	... At Delhi.
„	22nd	... Left for Rohtak and Maham.
„	23rd	... At Maham.
„	24th	... Left for Jhajjar.
„	25th	... At Jhajjar.
„	26th	... Left Rohtak for Delhi and Agra.
„	27th	... Arrived at Agra.
„	28th	... At Agra.
„	29th	... Visited Jafar Khan ka Bagh.
„	30th	... Visited Sikandra.
„	31st	... At Agra.
November	1st	... Visited Fatehpur-Sikri.
„	2nd to 25th	... At Agra.
„	26th	... Left for Delhi.
„	27th	... Visited Qutb at Delhi.
„	28th	... At Delhi.
„	29th	... Left for Agra.
„	30th to December 6th ...	... At Agra.

Diary of Gordon Sanderson, Esq.

December	7th	... At Agra.
„	8th	... Visited Fatehpur-Sikri.
„	9th to 11th	... At Agra.
„	12th	... Visited Sikandra.
„	13th	... At Agra.
„	14th	... Left for Muttra.
„	15th	... Left for Delhi.
„	16th to 19th	... At Delhi.
„	20th	... To Qutb, Nizam-ud-din and Humayun's Tomb.
„	21st	... Left for Agra.
„	22nd and 23rd ...	... At Agra.
„	24th	... Visited Fatehpur-Sikri.
„	25th	... At Agra.
„	26th	... Visited Fatehpur-Sikri and Sikandra.
„	27th to 29th	... At Agra.
„	30th	... Visited Fatehpur-Sikri and Sikandra.
„	31st to January 2nd ...	... At Agra.
January	3rd	... Left for Muttra.
„	4th	... At Muttra.
„	5th	... Left for Agra and Delhi.
„	6th	... Left for Moradabad.
„	7th	... Left for Sambhal, Firozpur and Sirsi.
„	8th	... Left for Delhi.
„	9th to 22nd	... At Delhi.
„	23rd	... Left for Agra.
„	24th and 25th ...	... At Agra.
„	26th	... Left for Multan.
„	27th	... Arrived at Multan.
„	28th	... At Multan.
„	29th	... Left for Agra.
„	30th	... Arrived at Agra.
„	31st and February 1st ...	... At Agra.

February	2nd	Inspected Sikandra.
„	3rd	Left for Allahabad.
„	4th	Arrived at Allahabad.
„	5th	Left for Delhi.
„	6th	Arrived at Delhi.
„	7th	Left for Lucknow.
„	8th	Arrived at Lucknow.
„	9th	Left for Jaunpur.
„	10th	At Jaunpur.
„	11th	Left for Benares.
„	12th	At Benares.
„	13th	Left for Gorakhpur.
„	14th	Arrived at Gorakhpur and left for Cawnpore.
„	15th	Arrived at Cawnpore and left for Agra.
„	16th to 18th	At Agra.
„	19th	Inspected Sikandra.
„	20th	At Agra.
„	21st and 22nd	Inspected Fatehpur-Sikri.
„	23rd	Left for Ajmer.
„	24th	Arrived at Ajmer and left for Agra.
„	25th	Arrived at Agra and left Delhi.
„	26th	Left Delhi for Lahore.
„	27th	Arrived at Lahore.
„	28th and March 1st to 3rd	At Lahore.
March	4th	Left for Chiniot.
„	5th	Left for Lahore and Amballa.
„	6th	Left for Thanesar and Kaithal.
„	7th	Left for Panipat.
„	8th	Left for Delhi.
„	9th to 14th	At Delhi.
„	15th	Left for Cawnpore and Kalpi.
„	16th	Left for Cawnpore.
„	17th	Left for Allahabad and Benares.
„	18th and 19th	At Benares.
„	20th	Left for Tahsil Deoria and Kasia.
„	21st	Arrived at Kasia.
„	22nd	At Kasia.
„	23rd	Left for Tahsil Deoria and Lucknow.
„	24th	Left Lucknow for Agra.
„	25th	Inspected Sikandra.
„	26th	At Agra.
„	27th	Inspected Sikandra.
„	28th	At Agra.
„	29th	Left for Muttra and Delhi.
„	30th	Left Delhi for Agra.
„	31st	Arrived at Agra.

3. The year's work.

The whole of the touring season has been fully occupied with inspection and it has not yet been possible to give attention to all the cases on which action is necessary and which were delayed owing to Mr. Tucker's death. Since my arrival in December I have inspected 339 buildings. The cold season has been a busy one owing to the approaching Darbar and the extra work done for various museums. During the year sixty-four estimates have been signed in token of approval.

Maulvi Shuaib was in charge of the current duties of the office from 28th April to 7th December and in addition has continued his historical notes on buildings, and collecting and deciphering inscriptions. For the latter purpose he has visited Rohtak, Maham, Chajjar, Firozpur, Chiniot, Delhi and Kalpi.

The photographer has been fully occupied during the cold season in touring. His other work has consisted in the preparation of sets of photographs for each year. An album of photos taken in each year is kept in the office as well as a duplicate set which is kept loose for reference.

The Government of India has now decided that the negatives be no longer sent to the office of the Director-General at the end of each year but that they be kept stored in their respective offices.

The draftsman in addition to his ordinary work has made some useful drawings at the Qutb, Delhi. He has also been engaged in preparing a plan of the Taj

from one in the Taj Museum for a book which is being written on the Crown Prince's tour. During the year under review I was asked to report on the following monuments in connection with special cases referring to them :—

United Provinces.

1. Taj Mahal, Agra.
2. Fort, Agra.
3. Ram Bagh Garden, Agra.
4. Masjid-i-Mukhanisan, Agra.
5. Maulana Husain's tomb, Agra.
6. Mariam's tomb, Sikandra, Agra.
7. Firozpur Fort in the Moradabad District.
8. Zenana, Fort Allahabad.
9. Nadan Mahal, Lucknow.
10. Ibrahim Chishti's tomb, Lucknow.
11. Jama Masjid, Jaunpur.
12. Various Jaunpur buildings.
13. Christian tombs and cemeteries, Benares.
    Christian tombs and cemeteries, Sitapur, Benares.
    Christian tombs and cemeteries, Gopinganj, Benares.
14. Monument. Savada Kothi, Cawnpore.
15. The Fort, Kalpi.

Rajputana.

1. Tahsil building, Ajmere.

Punjab.

1. Pir Ghaib, Delhi.
2. Fort, Delhi.
3. Qutb, Delhi.
4. Ghazi-ud-din's mosque and tomb, Delhi.
5. Rukn-i-Alam's tomb, Multan.
6. Badshahi Mosque, Lahore.
7. Nur Jahan's tomb, Lahore.
8. Fort, Lahore.
9. Badshahi Mosque, Chiniot.

A brief report of the action taken with respect to the more important of these monuments quoted above on which I was asked to report may be of interest.

United Provinces.

Taj Mahal, Agra.—I was asked to fix the position of the cable for lighting the lamp in (*a*) mausoleum, (*b*) gateway. The engine will be placed in a courtyard to the East of the entrance gate. The cable to the lamp in the gateway will come up the stairs on the East side of the main gate and down across from the upper gallery to the lamp.

The cable to the Mausoleum will run under ground across the garden, up the side of the marble platform near the South-East minaret and under the upper marble paving to the Mausoleum, whence it will go up the stairs to the level of the first floor. Thence a wire across to the chain from which the lamp is suspended. Care has been taken in fixing the route for the cable and wire to make it easy of access in case of repairs being necessary.

The advisability of providing 5 more suitable lamps at the entrance of the court (*vide* Plate I) and lighting these with electric light, for which also there will be sufficient power has been suggested. The present method of lighting the lamp by oil in the Mausoleum is most unsatisfactory and liable to cause damage to the sarcophagi. Many schemes have been considered and it seems that electric light is the only way out of the difficulty.

Fort Agra.—Cracks in the marble piers of the Musamman Burj had been visible for some time. Tell-tales were put on these early in the year and I am glad to say no further movements has been noticed.

The paths round Jahangir's Hauz are to be improved.

Zenana Building in the Fort, Allahabad.—On request of the Public Works department authorities the question of the details for the various parapets and jalis have been settled. The treatment of the features being kept in harmony with details of a similar character on the neighbouring buildings. This work will be continued in 1911.

Nandan Mahal, Lucknow.—Notes were given on which an estimate has been prepared. Owing to delay due to the death of the late Superintendent of this circle and other unavoidable reasons the work did not go through this year as hoped for. The money allotted for it has been used for other works, namely :—

(1) Lowering level of South gate, Akbar's tomb, Sikandra, Rs. 2,000.
(2) Jaswant Singh-ki-Chattri, Agra, conservation, Rs. 500.
(3) Prolongation of Buland Darwaza steps, Fatehpur-Sikri, Rs. 1,000.

In the conservation of the Nandan Mahal no attempt at renewal of architectural features is to be made, the estimate being for "conservation work" only. The old enclosure wall of the tomb can still be traced. This will be made good where necessary. It is hoped that the houses within this old enclosure will be acquired by Government and the whole then grassed and a few trees planted to provide a fitting setting to this most interesting building V (*vide* Plate II).

At Ibrahim Chishti's tomb, Lucknow, near the Nandan Mahal, notes have also been given on which the Public Works department may prepare an estimate. The acquirement of certain property round this tomb has also been suggested. At present the neighbouring houses almost abut on the tomb and the building suffers accordingly.

Rajputana.

Tahsil Ajmer.—A proposal was mooted to erect a verandah to the old court-yard building in the magazine now used as a Tahsil. Such a verandah, as never having previously existed, would most completely take away the character of the place and I am glad to say my proposals for its abandonment had the full support of the authorities.

Punjab.

Rukn-i-Alam's tomb, Multan (vide *Plate III).*—This building is one of the most interesting architectural monuments of the province. As far back as 1905, attention was drawn to it by Mr. Nicholls, the then Archaeological Surveyor of this circle, who recommended sound structural repairs to be done to it, but it is only during this year that some effect has been given to his suggestions and in 5 years the cracks and settlements have become worse and consequently more expensive repairs are now required. Dr. Vogel's chief Draftsman, B. Ghulam Muhammad, is now preparing a set of measured drawings of it and I hope in time to be able to deal with the Multan Monuments at some length. They undoubtedly occupy a very important position in Mughal architecture, and as such deserve full recognition. Many drawings will have to be made to do them justice and this will of course take time.

As regards the conservation work required for the tomb an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,659 had already been prepared. A visit to it made it clear however that some modifications to the estimate were necessary owing to certain settlements which had taken place recently. The building is on made ground and this together with the earthquake of 1904 is responsible for the trouble. However, a thorough examination of the building by means of plumb lines and tell-tales is being made, after which it will be possible to decide the best method of conservation. The building is privately owned and the owners have signified their willingness to pay for the work which will be carried out by the Public Works department.

Badshahi Mosque, Lahore.—A large sum is to be spent on this building. The mosque is under the management of a committee who are finding part of the money for its restoration, the main items of which consist in restoring the chattris to the Minars from designs approved by Mr. Nicholls, Superintendent of this circle in 1906. The work can be done only gradually but when complete it will justify the money spent upon it. Plate IV shows the condition of the Minars.

Nur Jahan's tomb, Shahdera, Lahore.—A proposal was set on foot to entirely restore the interior of this tomb, and also to erect a mosque on its roof from designs based on a picture which purported to show the mosque in its original state. The estimate for the first part of the scheme was a large one (Rs. 49,433), and the Maharaja of Burdwan public-spiritedly gave Rs. 5,000 for the work. The rest of the money was to be subscribed for subsequently. In my report to Government

on the matter I suggested that such a large scheme of pure restoration would be a difficult undertaking owing to the absence of authentic data and details on which to carry out the work correctly, and recommended that the money procured to date might be spent principally on improving the surroundings of the tomb as far as practicable while only the inner chamber containing the sarcophagi should be put in a better state of repair. A sketch plan showing the suggested treatment for the surroundings of the tomb is shown (*vide* Plate V).

Recommendations regarding the following buildings have been made, involving repairs, eviction of squatters and in some cases treatment of gardens, improvements to surroundings, &c. These recommendations have in some cases been brought to the notice of Government by means of conservation notes and in some cases Government has been addressed specially with regard to them :—

United Provinces.

1. Fatehpur-Sikri { *(a)* Jodh Bai's palace and garden. *(b)* petty repairs to 25 buildings, and gates and walls thereat.
2. Jami Masjid, Agra.
3. Mahabat Khan's daughter's tomb, Agra.
4. Itmad-ud-daula's tomb, Agra.
5. Chini-ka-Rauza, Agra.
6. The Fort, Allahabad.
7. The tombs in the Khusru Bagh, Allahabad.
8. Kasmain, Lucknow.
9. Alam Bagh, Lucknow.
10. Great Bridge, Jaunpur.
11. Fort, Jaunpur.
12. Buildings in the Fort, Jaunpur.
13. Jhanghri Masjid, Jaunpur.
14. Atala Masjid, Jaunpur.
15. Lal Darwaza Masjid, Jaunpur.
16. Khangah near Jami Masjid, Jaunpur.
17. Lal Khan's tomb, Benares.
18. Palang Shahid Masjid, Benares.
19. Ganj-i-shahidan Masjid, Benares.
20. Aurangzeb's mosque, Benares.
21. Buland Bagh, Agra.
22. Chattri to North of Buland Bagh, Agra.
23. Akbar's tomb, Sikandra, Agra.
24. Jaswant Singh ki Chattri, Agra.
25. Mughal milestones in the Agra district.

Punjab.

1. Jami Masjid, Delhi.
2. Kalan Masjid, Delhi.
3. Zinat-ul-Masjid, Delhi.
4. Chauburji, the Ridge, Delhi.
5. Pir Ghaib, the Ridge, Delhi.
6. Mumtaz Mahal, Delhi Fort (*vide* under Museums).
7. The Fort buildings, Delhi (*vide* under Darbar).
8. Purana Qila, Delhi.
9. Jamali Kamali Qutb.
10. Safdarjang's tomb, Delhi.
11. Humayun's tomb, Delhi.
12. Nila Gumbaz, Delhi.
13. Isa Khan's tomb, Delhi.
14. Khair-ul-manazil, Delhi.
15. Akbari Sarai, Delhi.
16. Sikandar Lodi's tomb and mosque, Delhi.
17. Shah Burj, Delhi Fort, Delhi.
18. East wall, Delhi Fort.
19. Mubarikpur Kotla, Delhi.
20. Begampuri Masjid, Delhi.
21. Moti Masjid, Mihrauli, Delhi.
22. Ghias-ud-din Tughlak's tomb, Tughlakabad, and causeway to Muhammadabad.
23. Khirki Masjid near Qutb.
24. Bahlol Lodi's tomb near Qutb.
25. Sheikh Sarai near Qutb.
26. Sultan Ali Akbar's tomb Multan.
27. Mughal Milestones near Delhi.
28. Ali Mardan Khan's Tomb, Lahore.

29. Gulabi Bagh, Lahore.
30. Dai Anga's tomb, Lahore.
31. Sarvwala Maqbarah, Lahore.
32. Shalimar garden, Lahore.
33. Jahangir's tomb, Lahore.
34. Asaf Khan's tomb, Lahore.
35. Chauburji, Lahore.
36. Wazir Khan's mosque, Lahore.
37. Hazuri Bagh garden, Lahore.
38. Badshahi mosque, Chiniot.
39. Shah Burhan's tomb, Chiniot.
40. Sheikh Chili's tomb, Thanesar.
41. Sheikh Chili's wife's tomb, Thanesar.
42. Sheikh Shahab-ud-din's tomb, Kaithal.
43. Sheikh Tayab's mosque, Kaithal.
44. Kabul Bagh mosque, Panipat.

Rajputana.

1. Ana Sagar Band, Ajmer.
2. Badshahi buildings, Ajmer.
3. Magazine, Ajmer.
4. Sola Khumba, Ajmer.
5. Arhai Din ka Jhonpara, Ajmer.
6. Abdullah Khan's tomb, Ajmer.

Of these recommendations involving new proposals the following are the most important.

United Provinces.

Allahabad. The Fort.—The South and East walls of the old palace, built by the Emperor Akbar in 1575 A.D., which face respectively the Jamna and the Ganges, might have much done to them at little expense which would go far to enable the visitor to revisualise them. The Fort at Allahabad has of necessity been adapted to military exigencies and they of course have the first claim. It is probable however that the Military authorities may be able to make some concessions which will not interfere with the working of their ordnance stores. The proposals principally involve the opening up of bricked up verandahs, an illustration of which is given on Plate VI. The work on the Zenana building will soon be complete and the visitor to the Fort will not then go away with that bewildered impression which is now produced by the stucco Greek abortions which monopolsie the interior of the Fort.

Punjab.

Begampuri Masjid near Qutb, Delhi.—This mosque was built by Khan Jahan Lodi in 1387 A.D. It will be remembered that the Prime Minister of Firoz Shah Tughlak was also responsible for the erection of the Kalan and Khirki Masjids. It is however unlike these two latter in one main respect: it has only one storey. The courtyard of the mosque, an oblong 307 feet north and south, by 295 feet east and west, is entered by gateways on the north, south, and east sides, the latter of these forming the principal entrances. The whole of the courtyard and the cells surrounding it are now occupied by mud houses. The acquirement of these is suggested. Two other important mosques near have been recently cleared of their "inhabitants", namely the Khirki Masjid and the Moth-ki-Masjid. It is hoped that the Begampuri Masjid may be similarly treated.

Shah Burj, Delhi Fort.—This building has been handed over to the Archaeological department by the Military authorities. Modern additions will be removed and the building put into a state of conservation.

Sheikh Chili's tomb, Thanesar.—The tomb of Sheikh Chili and his wife are on a lofty plateau which is surrounded and retained by a brick wall of great height crowned at intervals by chattris. It is of fine appearance and the whole crowned by the white marble dome of Sheikh Chili's tomb is a fine architectural composition. It would be seen to much greater advantage if the ruined houses between it and the road approaching it from the town could be removed all the way along its eastern face. The houses are unoccupied and in a ruinous condition, and I should think are more valuable as old building material than house property. A ruined house in the Caravanserai to the north might also be removed. The photograph (Plate VII) will fully explain the nature of the proposals.

Rajputana.

Abdullah Khan's tomb, Ajmer.—This tomb at present is very unhappily situated. There is no visible connection between the old entrance gateway and the tomb. The enclosing of the two with a low wall is suggested, and if possible grassing the compound so formed and putting it under the care of the authorities. Water is a rare commodity in Ajmer and if it cannot be obtained the compound must be simply gravelled.

Of these buildings on which recommendations have been made the following are under committees of management :—

Jami Masjid and Masjid-i- Mukhanisan, Agra, the Jami Masjid and Kalan Masjid at Delhi and Wazir-Khan's Mosque, Lahore.

Jami Masjid, Agra.—The recommendations embody provision of lamps in keeping with the building and provision for some new doors of Mughal pattern, the committee having expressed their willingness to give effect to my proposals. They are fortunate in having on their body Khan Sahib Hire Khan, District Surveyor of Agra who is well acquainted with conservation work.

The Masjid-i-Mukhanisan, Agra, although not of much importance architecturally, is to have six hundred rupees spent upon it, half of which is being contributed by the Anjaman Islamia. For the two mosques at Delhi, i. e. the Jami Masjid and the Kalan Masjid, similar recommendations have been put forward involving certain petty repairs and the provision of lamps more in keeping with the buildings. At Wazir Khan's mosque, Lahore, a suitable chajja has been put up over the shops round the mosque based on a design submitted by this office.

I should like to add that the Kos minars or Mughal milestones, those interesting remains of Mughal civilisation which are to be seen so often from the railway carriage or Grand Trunk Road, are receiving special attention in both provinces.

4. Conservation.

Amounts spent on Muhammadan and British monuments during the year were as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In the United Provinces	57,028	1	6
In the Punjab	53,271	4	3
At Ajmer	1,242	0	9

The grants in aid from Imperial Revenue were—

	Rs.	a.	p.
To the United Provinces	13,000	0	0
To the Punjab	13,000	0	0
To Ajmer	1,269	0	0

In Part II a brief description of the conservation work is given and Part III A shows the amounts spent on each case of conservation.

5. Protected Monuments.

The following monuments have been declared protected :—

(a) In the United Provinces.

(1) Nadan Mahal, situated in Muhalla Yahyaganj, City Lucknow.
(2) Dianat-ud-daulah's Karbala, situated in Muhalla Menhdiganj, city Lucknow.
(3) Dargah Hazrat Abbas, situated in Muhalla Saadatganj, city Lucknow.
(4) The tomb at Mehnagar together with the whole area of land situated within 50 feet of the site on all sides, situated in Khasra No. 460, Tahsil Deogaon, District Azamgarh.
(5) Kazmain buildings, situated in city Lucknow.
(6) The entire building known as the Khangah, or the tombs of the Sharqui Kings of Jaunpur, and the chamber for Royal mourners, situated in Muhalla Umarkhan, Jaunpur city. Close to the Jama Masjid.

(b) In the Punjab.

(1) Tombs at Jarsa in the District of Gurgaon; known as the tombs of Major Jean Etienne and Franswa Ferey, natives of Bordeaux, France.
(2) Shahi Masjid at Chiniot, Jhang District.
(3) Tomb of Shah Burhan at Chiniot, Jhang District.
(4) Shrine of Rukn-ud-din, commonly called Rukn-i-Alam; in old Fort, Multan City.
(5) Tomb of Shams Tabrez, outside Multan City.
(6) Tomb of Mai Pakdaman, on road to central Jail, near Multan City.
(7) Tomb of Sultan Ali Akbar's mother at Surah Miani, Multan District.
(8) Tomb at Surah Miani, Multan District.

(9) Tomb of Shah Usuf Gardezi, Multan City.
(10) Tomb of Bahawal-i-Haqq, Multan City.
(11) Tomb of Khwaja Wais, Basti Khwaja Wais, Multan District.
The following monuments are being recommended for protection :—

Number.	Locality.	Name.	Classification.
1	Agra ...	Mahabat Khan's daughter's tomb.	
2	Moradabad ...	The old Fort, Firozpur	
3	Jaunpur ...	Sheikh Barha's Mosque, Zafarabad.	I(*a*).
4	Benares ...	Ganj-i-Shahidan Masjid	I(*a*).
5	„ ...	Man Mandir Observatory.	I(*b*).
6	Kalpi ...	The old Fort ...	II(*a*).
7	Delhi ...	Begampuri Masjid ...	
8	Kaithal ...	Mosque of Sheikh Tayab	
9	Thanesar ...	Jalal-u-din's tomb ...	
10	„ ...	Patra Masjid ...	
11	Multan ...	Sawi Masjid ...	
12	Ajmer ...	Maqbarah near Sola Thamba.	

With regard to numbers 1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 I have only visited them since December last and enquiries are being made by the authorities in each case as to question of ownership. Their classification cannot therefore be given at date of writing.

6. Excavation.

Delhi Fort.

1. When the pipes for the new water supply for the gardens in Delhi Fort were being laid, the workmen came across traces of a marble tank in front of the Mumtaz Mahal. On my suggestion this was excavated. The result was disappointing. Traces of a sandstone platform were found round the tank but beyond the pieces originally discovered by the workmen, no more marble work was found. The whole site had evidently been built on and the original form of the tank had almost entirely disappeared. As was the case in the Hayat Bakhsh garden, the ground in front of the Mumtaz Mahal is about two feet above its proper level, as an examination of the plinth will show. This being due to the old buildings having been demolished and the whole relevelled by the Military. Owing to the approaching Darbar the excavation could not be gone on with and the holes so made have been filled up after photos and plans were taken. It is hoped, that at some future date, that this part of the Archaeological area may be reduced to its original level.

On the East terrace of the Hayat Bakhsh garden the old water channel, which ran from the Shah Burj to the Hammam and thence into the Rang Mahal, has been laid bare. The channel was relieved at intervals by fountains and in front of the Hira Mahal was a large basin also with a fountain. The channels and basins had all been stripped of their sandstone linings. The pipes of the fountains were found in several places. On my suggestion this channel is to be restored, its sides being defined by country bricks on edge. The position of the old jets will be shown by circular grass plots. While the work was being done a subterranean passage below the channel was found. This is probably the one which tradition says went from the Rang Mahal to the Shah Burj. It had apparently been filled up with earth. Its opening out should not be difficult and it is hoped that this may be done next year as soon as the Darbar is over.

On the 21st and 22nd of March I accompanied Dr. Vogel to Kasia, Gorakhpur district, where I had the advantage of studying the methods of scientific excavation.

7. Tour of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany in India.

During the last week of December 1910 and the 3rd week of January 1911, I had the honour of showing His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany

the principal Archaeological buildings in my charge at Agra and Delhi and also on request supplied His Imperial Highness with duplicate sets of the photographs of the principal Mughal buildings at these places. His Imperial Highness took great interest in the conservation system carried on by this department.

8. Original Exploration.

9. Publications.

(1) Annual Report of Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, for 1909-1910.

(2) Conservation notes for the following localities. Agra; Ajmer; Allahabad; Jaunpur; Lucknow and Benares; Lahore; Chiniot; Jhang district; Karnal district; Delhi.

(3) Notes on the Shah Burj, Delhi Fort and the Diwan-i-Amm, Lahore Fort for the annual report, 1910-11, of the Archaeological Survey of India.

10. Contravention of Standing Orders.

11. Office Library.

The following books have been purchased for the office library during the year :—

(1) Indian Engineering for 19th February 1911.
(2) Coomarswamy's Indian Craftsmen.
(3) Wustemfeld Vergleichung's Tabellar and Supplement.
(4) Journal of Indian Art, Part I.
(5) Pioneer (for current year).
(6) Tahqiqat Chishti.
(7) Travels of Ibn-i-Batuta.
(8) Yadgar-i-Delhi.
(9) Bazm-i-Akhir.
(10) Handcock's Siege of Delhi.
(11) Rev. S. J. Hosten's Jesuit Missionaries in Northern India.
(12) Coomarswamy's Indian Drawings.
(13) Fergusson's Indian and Eastern Architecture, 2 vols.
(14) Smith's early History of India; 600 B. C. to Muhammadan conquest.
(15) Osborn's Islam under the Khalifs of Baghdad.

The following publications have been received in the office :—

(1) Annual Progress Report of the working of the Rajputana museum, Ajmer, for the year ending 31st March 1910.
(2) Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1910.
(3) List of ancient monuments in Burma, I. Mandalay Division, 1910.
(4) Conservation notes nos. I to V of 1910-11, of the Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle, Madras.
(5) Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, Lahore, for the year ending 31st March 1910.
(6) The Quarterly Civil List for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
(7) The Quarterly Civil List for the Punjab.
(8) Technical Art Series for 1908, with plates.
(9) List of ancient monuments, Madras presidency, 1910.
(10) Quarterly list of Gazetted officers in the Archaeological Survey department, India.
(11) Polymetrical table of distances between the head quarters of districts (in the Punjab) by rail.
(12) Polymetrical table of distance, between the head quarters of districts (in the Punjab) by road.
(13) District Gazetteer of the United Provinces, Volume VI, Aligarh.
(14) Conservation notes on the ancient monuments in the Bijapur district for January 1911.
(15) Conservation notes on the stupa near Kesaria, Champaran district, dated 16th January 1911.
(16) Conservation notes on ancient monuments in the Kangra district, Kalu sub-division, dated the 17th December 1910.
(17) Conservation notes on the ancient monuments in the Dharwar district, dated November 1910 and January 1911.
(18) Conservation notes on ancient monuments at Pattudukal in the Bijapur district.
(19) Inspection notes of Mr. E. Gabbett, Superintending Engineer, Chindwin circle, Pakokku division, Burma, for September 1910.

12. Compilation of list.

The listing of monuments has been continued as far as possible contemporaneously with my other work. The exceptional pressure of work this touring season

has prohibited a prolonged stay in any one place but much interesting and valuable information has been added to the collection of material for these lists, principally at Delhi, Chiniot, Karnal, and Kalpi. A visit to the latter place led to the discovery of inscriptions dating from 1449 A. D. to 1825 A.D.

13.—Annual office expenditure.

Salaries.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Superintendent's pay	4,595	7	6(*a*)

Establishments.

	Rs.	a.	p.			
One Munshi	2,103	0	2(*b*)			
One clerk	660	0	0			
One photographer	588	0	0			
One draftsman	600	0	0			
One assistant draftsman and photographer	23	12	0			
Two peons	168	0	0			
Temporary establishment	163	13	1(*c*)			
				4,306	9	3

Allowances.

Travelling allowance of the Superintendent ...	1,950	1	0			
Travelling allowance of his office establishment	1,164	15	3			
				3,115	0	3

Supplies and services.

Photographs and photo materials ...	429	14	3			
Purchase and repairs of tents ...	41	9	0			
				471	7	3

Contingencies.

Purchase of stationery	6	12	0			
Purchase of books and newspapers ...	199	12	0			
Belts, badges and liveries to peons ...	30	0	0			
Rents, rates and taxes	660	0	0			
Postage charges	160	0	0			
Telegram charges	20	0	0			
Conveyance of tents, stores and records &c.	229	3	9			
Hot and cold weather charges ...	62	1	9			
Miscellaneous	62	11	9			
				1,430	9	3
Total ...				13,919	1	6

14.—Museums.

Delhi museum.

The year's allotment of Rs. 500 has provided for the pay of the Chaukidar, his uniform and for the purchase of exhibits and necessaries. The following have been bought for the Museum :—

Picture of Shahjahan and Salim Chishti.

Picture of Bahadur Shah.

Dr. Vogel, who is officiating for Mr. Marshall, also purchased 28 Mughal portraits and 10 views of Delhi buildings for the Museum from local dealers out of imperial funds.

For the latter the Punjab Government gave a special grant of Rs. 1,500, from which were purchased the ten water-colour views of ancient buildings in and around Dehli. The Government of India altogether spent Rs. 3,275 on the purchase of ancient pictures for the Museum and the Director-General of Archaeology also made over to me recently Rs. 500 for the purchase of exhibits (Rs. 210 of which is spent only) which brings the total up to Rs. 3,775. The collection of pictures in the Museum promises to become a fine one, thanks to the encouraging help it has received from Government. It would be interesting if the number of visitors to Museums could be recorded. The Museum at Delhi, small though it is, never lacks for visitors of all grades of society. The pictures cause special interest. The list of pictures purchased from the above funds is given below :—

(1) One of the later Mughal kings of Delhi. (Wrongly inscribed Shah Jahan.)

(*a*) This includes the late Superintendent's salary from 1st March to 28th April 1910 at Rs. 550 per mensem, leave allowance from 29th April to 16th June 1910 at Rs. 550 per mensem, and leave allowance from 17th June to 1st November 1910 at Rs. 260 per month.

(*b*) This includes charge allowance from the 29th April 1910 to 6th December at Rs. 50 per mensem.

(*c*) This includes pay of a temporary assistant clerk from 20th to 28th February 1911, at Rs. 40 per mensem.

(2) Ahmad Shah, king of Delhi (1748-1754), with the following nobles of his court, to the proper right: (1) Nawab Bahadur Jawid Khan, eunuch (2) Ghazi-ud-din Khan, Imadu-l-mulk, (3) 'Aqibat Mahmud Khan, (4) Bakhtawar Khan. To proper left (5) Mir Mannu, (6) Chand Khan, (7) Saiyyid Salabat Khan, (8) Abdu-l-Majid Khan.
(3) Shah Alam, II, king of Delhi (1759-1806).
(4) Akbar II, king of Delhi (1806-1837).
(5) Akbar II, king of Delhi (1806-1837) with his sons (to proper right): Mirza Jahangir, Mirza Salim and (to proper left) Mirza Babar and the heir apparent Muhammad Abu-l-Muzaffar Bahadur Shah. In front (to proper right) Ashraf Beg and Mirza Mansur 'Ali Khan and (to proper left) Hisam-ud-din Haidar.
(6) Mirza Salim, son of Akbar II, king of Delhi (1806-1837) with Mulla Nasiru-d-din, *alias* Kali Sahib, the royal preceptor.
(7) Bahadur Shah II, the last Mughal king of Delhi (1837-1857).
(8) General Lord Lake.
(9) Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Resident at Delhi.
(10) Prithi Raj (?) last Hindu king of Delhi, in his zenana.
(11) Raziyyah Begam (?) queen of Delhi (1236-1239) hawking.
(12) Hazrat Piran-i-pir, the Muhammadan saint of Baghdad with two disciples.
(13) Babar, king of Delhi (1526-1530) in his Darbar.
(14) Humayun king of Delhi (1530-1539 and 1555-1556) in his Darbar.
(15) Babar meeting his uncle. (?)
(16) Unknown court scene supposed to represent Jahangir, king of Delhi (1605-1627), Salim Chishti and Prince Khurram.
(17) Coronation procession of Akbar II.
(18) Alam Kaman, the favourite elephant of the Emperor Jahangir.
(19) Sultan Mu'azzim, the son and successor of Aurangzeb.
(20) Sultan Bulaqi on horseback hawking, preceded by musketeer.
Mounted elephant with three footmen carrying catherine wheels.
(Two different pictures have been joined together.)
(21) Bu 'Ali Sena, *alias* Avicenna, the famous Persian physician and philosopher, surrounded by his pupils.
(22) Nawab Sher Afgan Khan, first husband of Nur Jahan.
(23) Alamgir II, king of Delhi (1754-1759).
(24) Nawab Raushan-ud-daulah, Prime Minister of Muhammad Shah, king of Delhi (1719-1748).
(25) Nawab Khair Andesh Khan, hawking.
(26) Sayyid Qasim Ali, Kabutarbaz or Head Pigeon-keeper to Muzaffar Jang, Nawab of Farrukhabad.
(27) Aurangzeb and the elephant.
(28) An unknown portrait.
(29) Prithi Raj.
(30) Humayun.
(31) Zebunisa Begam.
(32) Jahandar Shah in Darbar.
(33) John Holt.
(34) Timur.
(35) Khan Duran Hazratjang.
(36) Islam Shah.
(37) Tomb of Humayan.
(38) Jami Masjid, Shahjahanabad.
(39) Tomb of Safdar Jang.
(40) Lahore Gate, Delhi Fort.
(41) Qudsiya Bagh Palace (now demolished).
(42) Purana Qila.
(43) Tomb of Tughlaq Shah, Tughlaqabad.
(44) Qutb Minar.
(45) Jantar Mantar Observatory.
(46) Diwan-i-khas, Delhi Fort, showing the Lal Pardah.

(*Note.*—Nos. 1 to 28 purchased by Government of India at a cost of Rs. 3,275.
Nos. 29 to 36 inclusive purchased by Government of India at a cost of Rs. 210.
Nos. 37 to 46 purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,500 granted by the Punjab Government.

The coin collection has now been taken in hand by Mr. R. B. Whitehead, and shows specimens from the mints of the rulers of Delhi up to 1858 A. D. The catalogue, drawn up by Mr. Whitehead, has now been issued and special thanks are due to him for his invaluable and voluntary assistance in connection with the coin collection.

The speech by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor last year at his divisional Darbar, in which he asked native gentlemen to assist in the formation of the Museum collection with antiquities on loans, has borne fruit. Mr. Schwaiger of Delhi has very

generously presented two most interesting portraits, one of Nadir Shah, the Persian invader of Delhi in the 18th century, and the other of Akbar II, who is seen seated before the scales of justice in the Diwan-i-khas. Khwaja Muhammad Husain, B.A., of Jagadhri has also loaned a collection of 44 pictures. It will thus be seen that local interest is being awakened in the Museum. Care must be taken however that the articles accepted on loan are of the best of their respective kinds and the Museum must not become a collection of antiquated rubbish.

I had the privilege of meeting His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces at Delhi on 6th February, in connection with Darbar arrangements, and Sir Louis Date K.C.I.E., ordered that the Museum should be transferred from the two small rooms in the Naubat Khana, which it now occupies, to more commodious quarters, namely the Mumtaz Mahal: also that this enlarged Museum should be in working order by the time of the Darbar in December and that the present collection should be still further augmented by loan exhibits. This will enable the many distinguished visitors to Delhi at the time of the Darbar to have, from a viewing of this collection, an opportunity of revisualising the court and private life of the old kings of Delhi. Many prominent native gentlemen, including three princes of the old Delhi family now resident at Benares, have already come forward and the collection promises to become one of considerable interest. I would especially refer to the part in it which pictures occupy, as there will now be portraits of all the Mughal kings in the collection from the time of Babar downwards. As regards the conversion of the Mumtaz Mahal into the Museum building, an estimate amounting to nearly Rs. 19,000 has been prepared, based on my proposals. The building is to be thoroughly repaired and reroofed. The inner arches are to be filled in with glazed screens and a central hall will be so formed from which access will be had to a picture gallery and two smaller rooms, which will be occupied by the coin and inscription collections.

I should add that, before the adoption of the Mumtaz Mahal building, a scheme was being considered for the conversion of the first floor of the Naubat Khana into extra Museum accommodation. This however was abandoned and without doubt the Mumtaz Mahal building is infinitely more suited to the purpose.

By this scheme two birds are killed with one stone, for firstly, the building is put into a thorough state of conservation and modern excrescences are removed, and secondly, a first-class Museum is provided. The estimate allows for the provison of show cases and the removal of the exhibits from the existing building.

The Taj Museum, Agra.

There are as yet no funds for the up keep of this Museum, and consequently little can be done towards bettering its condition. In November last I was asked by the United Provinces Government to state the purpose for which funds are required and the amount, and proposed that an annual grant of six hundred rupees be allotted to the Museum for—

1. Maintenance of the Museum.
2. Provision of furniture.
3. Purchase of exhibits.

Small though the present collection is, a considerable number of visitors go to see it, and it is hoped to eventually put the Museum on the same footing as that at Delhi.

Muttra Museum.

On the request of Dr. Vogel, officiating Director-General of Archaeology, I prepared plans for the extension of the Muttra Museum. The building is undoubtedly at present totally inadequate for the exhibits it contains, and the scheme showed an extension which provided for over twice as much floor space, gained by the addition of a new hall and side bays and a gallery for the display of lighter exhibits. The new part of the building was kept simple in plan and design and efficient lighting and classification of the exhibits were primarily borne in mind in planning. The proposed extensions are to cost Rs. 39,232, and in addition to this it is proposed to improve the line of road immediately in front of the Museum and which at present passes it at a very awkward angle. My proposals for this latter included the diversion of the road so that it passed parallel to the building and the formation of a semi circular plot in front of the Museum which could be treated with some architectural feature such as a fountain or statue. The road

leading up to the Museum from the west was also shown diverted so as to approach axially with the Museum. This scheme amounts to Rs. 10,000, which makes a total of Rs. 49,232.

Government has promised to help in the matter, provided that the greater part of the cost may be raised from private subscriptions, and it is confidently hoped that primarily the people of Muttra, as well as others interested in art and archaeology, will give their pecuniary support.

Rajputana Museum.

My services as member of the advisory committee of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, have not been called upon.

15. The Darbar of 1911.

The approaching Darbar has been responsible for the putting in hand of much archaeological work at Delhi, and it is satisfactory to say that by December 1911, the buildings and gardens in the archaeological area at the Fort will be in an almost ideal state from the point of view of conservation. On the visit of their Honours the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab and United Provinces to the Fort on February 6th, I had the privilege of explaining to them the work still to be done to the gardens and buildings, and for which in most instances, there were sanctioned estimates awaiting provision of funds. It having been decided to hold a Royal Garden party in the Fort during the time of the Darbar as being a suitable *mise-en-scène* for such a gathering, the question of putting the buildings and gardens into a state worthy of such an occasion and also of their pristine condition had to be considered. Especial thanks are due to both Sir Louis Dane and Sir John Hewett for their sympathetic consideration of the schemes and also for their wish to avoid anything being done to the buildings or gardens which would be injurious to them from an archaeological point of view. The Hayat Bakhsh garden being complete, it was resolved to complete the work on the other gardens and adjoining buildings, and the following statement will show the work which will be done before December next :—

	Rs.
(1) Arching over barrack drain. Rang Mahal garden ...	1,798
(2) Levelling ground and preparing paths in front of Rang Mahal and Diwan-i-Khas	14,575
(3) Grassing of same	1,476
(4) Laying out ground in front of Diwan-i-am	945
(5) Ditto of Mumtaz Mahal ...	700
(6) Ditto on East terrace Hayat Bakhsh garden ...	3,938
(7) Sandstone and marble railing on East wall of Fort ...	4,816
(8) Conservation of Rang Mahal including new plain plaster ceiling	6,480
(9) Completing mutilated marble tank in front of Rang Mahal	864
(10) Restoring of central channel, Shah Burj	2,807
(11) Mumtaz Mahal, conversion into Delhi Museum of Archaeology	19,000
(12) Fountains in Hayat Bakhsh garden, and water scheme for channels to Rang Mahal and Zafar Mahal tank ...	5,674
Total ...	63,073

These works come to a pretty tall figure but out of this the Darbar Committee are generously giving Rs. 25,000, the remainder being met from Imperial and Provincial funds. The works at Delhi have for some time swallowed up a large portion of both Imperial and Provincial funds and it is satisfactory to know that they will be now complete and that other urgent cases of conservation may be taken in hand.

16. Programme for 1911-1912.

The month of April will be spent at head quarters in writing the annual report and completing routine work. In view of the large number of cases still remaining to be dealt with, some of the summer months must unavoidably be spent in touring. The numerous works in execution in the Fort at Delhi and at the Qutb will also require constant supervision. Next cold season will be spent in touring and it is hoped to be able to systematically list certain districts.

GORDON SANDERSON,
Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments,
Northern Circle, Agra.

April 1911.

PART II.

Notes on the conservation of the Muhammadan and British monuments in the United Provinces, in the Punjab and at Ajmer.

AGRA.

The Taj.—The large bronze lamp for the gateway (*vide* Plate VIII) has been hung. The electric installation for this lamp and the one in the Mausoleum is now being put in. (Refer to section 3. The year's work).

Petty repairs included the renewal of the fountain jets in the channels, prayer seats in the Fatehpuri mosque, and wire netting in the Taj mosque and Jawab to keep out the pigeons, which has had excellent results.

Akbari Mahal Fort.—The work was completed early the year according to the sanctioned estimate, with the exception of the double-storeyed open arcade, the central feature of the East wall of Akbar's palace. It was described in the Annual Progress Report from this office for 1910-11. The Chajja, of which traces were clearly indicated on the wall, is yet to be restored, and the parapet wall carried up to meet the wishes of the Military. The next work to be taken in hand here is the improvement to the courtyard in front of the palace. A scheme for its betterment is now receiving the consideration of Government.

Fatehpur-Sikri.—The fountain in the ablution tank of the Dargah has been repaired out of annual repairs allotment and the terraced garden to Jodh-Bai's palace has also been completed from the same funds. The neighbouring tank will be filled by surface water during the rains and it is hoped will suffice to keep the plots green during the winter months. I made a thorough inspection of all the buildings in March and petty repairs based on my notes are now in progress.

Buland Darwaza Steps.—It was impossible to reach the approach road to the south of the gate by the fine flight of sandstone steps. These have been accordingly completed and one can now descend to the low level without having to go to the farthest corner of the steps. The little cemetery, which cannot be regarded except as an unhappy excrescence, has been provided with a retaining wall. One fully realizes here the scale that a flight of steps give to an edifice of this kind.

Jaswant Singh ki Chattri.—The conservation of this tomb is in progress at date of writing. Jaswant Singh-ki-chattri is an example of the one of the many Mughal buildings which formerly lined the river on both sides at Agra, and which included tombs, private houses, gardens, and pavilions where the ministers and courtiers of the Mughal Emperors could enjoy the cool evening breezes that came up the river. The little building, which dates from the latter part of the 17th century, already shows signs of the decadence of the Mughal style. Raja Jaswant Singh was a prominent Statesman and General in the times of Shahjahan and Aurangzeb, although he fought against the latter on behalf of Dara Shikoh.

The conservation principally consists of strengthening the wall on the river front in which vegetation had a firm hold, repairs to the enclosure wall (on which only two out of the original four Chattris remain), and in removing whitewash.

Lowering levels of South gate of Akbar's Tomb, Sikandra.—Some years ago the stone pavement to the platform of the South gate was raised flush with the inner floor of the gate, and ramps were made up to the platform so that carriages could drive straight into the garden by this entrance. The incorrectness of this method of entrance for carriages was obvious, and at the instance of Lord Curzon a suitable entrance for them was provided further east. The sanctioned estimate for Rs. 4,673, of which Rs. 2,500 has been allotted for expenditure during the year under review, provides for the lowering of the pavement to its original levels, repairing the paving stones where necessary, and renewing the facing of the platform in places. As these items only will not complete the conservation of the platform I am addressing Government with regard to removing the ramps to the platforms, (both inside and outside the enclosure), and lowering the ground to its original level for fifty clear feet all round the platform. This will have the effect of making the platforms stand boldly out from the surrounding ground level as was intended by the Mughal builders.

Miriam's Tomb, Sikandra.—The conservation of this tomb, the resting-place of one of Akbar's wives, a Rajputni Princess, on whom was conferred the title Miriam-Zamani, is approaching completion. The chief items of the estimate consisted in relaying the stone pavement, removing plentiful modern additions such

as skylights, stairways and partition walls (the building was previously a mission school), removing whitewash and the building of a compound wall and entrance gate. In removing the whitewash there has been some difficulty. The yellow buff sandstone from Tantpur which is decoratively used on the outside of the building does not take the nitric acid treatment for removing whitewash so well as the red variety. An approach road has also been made to the tomb enclosure leading from the Agra-Muttra road. The new compound which was acquired from the orphanage authorities is a large one and the question of grassing it is being considered. The visitor to the magnificent mausoleum which forms the resting-place of the great Mughal Emperor must not fail now to view, hard by, the tomb of the Emperor's wife.

Akbar's tomb, Sikandra .—A guldasta was reset on the South side of the Mausoleum. It might be generally stated that for all these buildings the cost of the petty repairs in themselves is trifling. It is the scaffolding which costs the money.

I should like to record the excellent manner in which these Agra buildings are cared for by the Local Public Works department officer. It is not only the parts of the buildings generally visited that are kept cleaned and looked after, but also parts where the public seldom go.

ALLAHABAD.

Zanana Building. The Fort.—The final conservation of this building was begun during the year, a sum of Rs. 4,999-14-6 having been expended out of an estimate of Rs. 22,952 in the removal of modern additions and the acquisition of materials for the work during 1911-12. Rates of work are very high as all the modern work had to be carefully lowered from the building and then carried out by the enclosure through the gateway (a question of considerable distance), and thrown into the river. During the dismantling of the modern additions one of the original chajja pieces was fortunately found and this has served as a *basis* for restoration of this item. The drawing by the Daniel Brothers *vide* page 298, Volume II, Fergusson's Indian and Eastern Architecture) shows the building as it existed originally and the restoration will be effected on these lines. For the detail of the jalis and parapets those on the neighbouring buildings are to be followed. The four Chattris shown on the Daniels' drawing will not be restored for the present. A platform in the centre of the topmost storey seems to indicate the existence of a central Chattri, but this had gone when the Daniel Brothers prepared their drawing. The restoration work will be effected in red Mirzapur sandstone.

Khusru Bagh walls.—They have been repaired in the worst places and jungle removed from their base. Grass has been allowed to grow on the top which gives them a pleasing appearance as well as helping to keep out the water. These high walls add much to the charm and seclusion of the garden and it would be a pity were they to fall into disrepair. A periodical removal of jungle from their base will go far to preserve them.

DELHI.

Hayat Bakhsh Garden. The Fort.—The conservation of the Hayat Bakhsh garden is now complete with the exception of the East terrace.* It is not necessary to recapitulate the whole scheme of conservation. It will be remembered that the original garden was buried some 3 feet under the *debris* of old buildings, &c., which were cleared away and the old causeways renewed. The photos shown on Plates IX and X give the garden before being lowered to its old level and as now completed. The water supply, the main essential, is now efficient, the water being raised by electric pumps from 3 old wells in the Fort, two of which are in the garden itself, to tanks behind the "Sawan." These have of necessity a utilitarian appearance, but will be covered with flowering creepers. The unclimbable railings enclosing the archaeological area have also been completed and all the unsightly military buildings within the area removed. The grass amply testifies to the trouble spent upon it by the Superintendent of the gardens. The shrubs and trees have all been planted on the lines originally suggested. Along the west boundary are Gravillia trees with a row of Conifers (Thuya orientalis) in front. These will be thirty-five feet and twelve feet in height, respectively, at full growth and act as an efficient screen for the barrack buildings.

* This item will be completed by December 1911.

The shrubberry on the north boundary, which marks the line of old buildings which ran from the Sawan to the Shah Burj, is composed of flowering shrubs which are graded from twenty-five feet in height at the back to three feet at front (heights are at full growth). The low retaining wall at this point is topped by dwarf roses, while behind are massed flowering shrubs, which include the following species :— Arundo Donax (Ribbon Grass), Cocolaba, Buddlea, Bougainvillea, Duranta, Callistenon, Hybiscus, Hyptage, Gravillia, Jabernae Montana, Saraca, Tecoma, Muraya, Poinciana, Hamelia, Arundo Marcena, Acalypher Species, Eranthemum, Spiraea, Corymbosa, dwarf and tall growing bamboos, Russelia Floribunda and Guncia, Bauhinia, and Poinsettia Holmskioldia. These have been planted in groups of threes so that each group of plants will stand out distinctly. The result at full growth should be very effective.

The beds along the causeways are to be planted with annuals of blue and white colours only, it being found that warm colours are out of harmony with the red sandstone causeways. These beds are to be continued round the centre "square." Cypress trees are also to be planted at each side of the centre causeways. Great trouble is being experienced from porcupines and the garden must be thoroughly cleared of these pests. The base of the Zafar Mahal was formerly relieved by arched openings which have been opened up with good effect.

As regards the East terrace of the garden, namely that between the Shah Burj and the Hammam, excavations made in February located the position of the old water channel along this terrace with fountains at intervals, and its authenticity was further vouched for by the old maps. This was the Nahr-i-Bahisht or "Stream of Paradise," so named by the great Shahjahan. The edge of this old channel will be defined by country bricks on edge, while the position of the fountains will be marked by little circles of grass. Stone seats of Mughal design will be placed at intervals on this terrace. At the southern end of the terrace a retaining wall has been built, traces of the old one being found. I might add that the excavations brought to light the existence of an underground passage, which is evidently that which tradition avers led from the Rang Mahal to the Shah Burj pavilion, and along which the ladies of the court could proceed in private to take the air in the latter pavilion. This has had to be filled up owing to Darbar exigencies but it will be opened up in due course. It might also be added that the modern additions to the Shah Burj are to be removed and the building added to those which have been rescued from the military and restored as far as possible to their original state.

To continue towards the south, the gardens in front of the Diwan-i-Khas and Rang Mahal are being treated on the same lines as was the Hayat Bakhsh. As has been mentioned elsewhere the Garden Party to be held in the Fort at the time of the Darbar rendered some immediate change to the condition of these gardens imperative, and consequently the scheme for the horticultural treatment of the gardens in accordance with Mughal precepts was at once put into execution. As has already been stated in my predecessor's previous reports grass courts will represent the old paved courtyards and the bajri paths the old thoroughfares of Shahjahan's palace, the blocks of buildings being indicated by shrubberries. It will consequently be easy, for even the layman, to study the pristine arrangement of the palace and its annexes from a visit to the gardens.

These latter shrubberries will be composed of firstly an encircling Inga hedge, kept closely trimmed, to sharply define the area of the former buildings. This will be backed by banks of Acalypher and Duranta, the centre being filled with flowering and compact growing shrubs such as Murya, Hamelia, Bougainvillea (compact variety), Hybiscus, Tecoma, &c. It is interesting to note that when trenching for the shrubberries the foundations of the buildings were found as expected in every case.

The tank, 126′0″ by 123′6″, in front of the Rang Mahal has been excavated but not, I regret, to its original depth. It is not proposed to fill this with water, but simply to grass its bed, and the level of this had to be kept rather high so that it could be drained off into the main outlet drain near this point. In excavating, traces of a little building on the lines of Zafar Mahal, and probably some pavilion, were found in the centre of the tank. The foundations of this have been carried up, and a little square so formed, on the top of which two stone seats will be placed.

The marble basin now in the Queen's garden, is being restored to its original position in front of the Rang Mahal, and the little tank, in which it stood, repaired.

Grass courts will be formed in front of the Mumtaz Mahal and Diwan-i-Amm, and a path will lead up to the latter from the Naubat Khana, the route followed by the visitor being through the Diwan-i-Amm, whence he will descend to the Rang Mahal garden and to the other buildings of the palace.

The Rang Mahal building, the private residence of the Royal Princesses, is to be put in a state of conservation, this including general repairs, the removal of modern excrescences, and a new plain plaster ceiling in place of the one of wood beams put in by the military. The unsightly iron railing along the east wall of the Fort is to be superseded by one of red sandstone, a portion being in marble at the South side of the Rang Mahal, to balance the marble portion, to the north of the same building, which includes a similar "Jharoka." The tank in which the Zafar Mahal stands is to be filled with water on state occasions only, the Military authorities forbidding water to stand here for sanitary reasons, and in this tank fountains will be fixed. There will be 3 fountains in the centre of the main causeway to north and south of this central tank, while the water will fall over the candle niches of the Bhadon and Sawan.

Water at the same time will be laid into the channels which run from the Hammam to the Rang Mahal. It is a great pity that water cannot be kept permanently in these tanks and channels, but this is forbidden by the Military authorities.

Qutb.—The diversion of the Delhi-Gurgaon road, which formerly ran right through the centre of the famous group of ruins, is now complete, and an archaeological area is being formed, which will result in the safe keeping of the monuments. The original scheme was to build a new compound wall just north of the old road line. This however left Alau-d-din's north extension, which comprise the ruins of a screen, darwaza, and the well-known unfinished Minar, out of the area so formed. The acquirement of two fields to the north of the latter Minar, is suggested and the outer boundaries of the extra area so taken in will be the remains of the extension of the east, north and west sides. Earth and *débris* will be removed from the outer basis of the old walls so as to expose the masonry down to the original ground level and a rubble wall will be erected where necessary to prevent goats and other animals entering the area so formed. The compound wall of the estimate will be dispensed with, and the saving effected thereby will go to the purchase of the fields in question. The cupola erected in 1829 by Major Smith on the top of the Minar, an incongruous addition which was fortunately removed in 1848, but re-erected at the foot of the Minar, has been removed from its position to another mound south of the rest-house where it does not mar the *toute ensemble* of the ruins. Under the mound on which it was erected in 1848, and which has now been removed the line of Alau-d-din's East colonade is to be traced. It is proposed to demarcate the line of the old buildings by formal shrub hedges. Accumulations of earth and *débris* which give misleading ideas as to levels are being removed, carved stones are to be carefully arranged together, and general structural repairs carried out throughout.

Moth-ki-masjid, near Mubarikpur, Delhi.—The conservation of the mosque has been carried out during the current year. Plate XI shows the courtyard of the mosque occupied by a village. This had first to be cleared away. The mosque itself was not found to be structurally unsound but the gate and enclosure walls were the more urgently in need of attention (*vide* Plate XII). The floor of the mosque and part of the courtyard have been repaired. The sides of the gateway bear old marble inscriptions which record verses of the Quran. These were almost hidden by the surrounding houses. The property of some local landowners, still abutting on the east and south wall of the enclosure, must certainly be acquired. Built in 1488 A. D., during the reign of Sikandar Shah Lodi, the mosque is a good example of the architecture of that period. Large plaster medallions occupy the spandrels of the smaller arches and another decorative feature are the groups of niches on the centres of the piers between the arches. The central archway is simply yet effectively treated with red and yellow sandstone, while marble is used in its upper portions. Like all the buildings of its period it has the appearance of strength and solidity, which together with a restrained use of decoration, which had developed since the stern

and fortress-like mosques were built in the previous century by Khan Jahan, make it rank high as an example of Mughal architecture. Plates XIII and XIV show the mosque and gateway after conservation.

MULTAN.

Urgent repairs were required to the tombs of Rukn-i-Alam and Shams-i-Tabrez and sums of Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 were sanctioned in advance of the complete estimate which is awaiting provision of funds. The work consisted principally of underpinning in the case of the tomb of Rukn-i-Alam, and of resetting tiles on the dome of Shams-i-Tabrez's tomb and making same watertight.

PANIPAT.

A simple memorial (*vide* Plate XV) has been erected to mark the site of the black mango tree near which was fought the third battle of Panipat between Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Mahratta Confederacy in 1761 A. D. The monument is from a design by the late Superintendent.

KALANAUR.

Takht-i-Akbari.—At Kalanaur, some 18 miles from Gurdaspur, Akbar received the news of his father's death and was thereupon crowned Emperor of Hindustan A.D. 1556 (1). The Takht-i-Akbari marks the site of the spot on which the great Mughal Emperor received his Crown and is marked by a simple platform with a brick seat at its west end. The remains of the garden, which formerly encircled it, are hard to trace. The throne and its platform were in a sadly neglected state and every year the adjoining fields were gradually encroaching upon it. It has now been enclosed by a simple post-and-chain fence and a tablet in English and Urdu records one of the most important events in Mughal history.

LAHORE.

The Fort.—The principal work during the year has been the strengthening of the old wood beams carrying the ornamental lathe and plaster ceiling of the Shish Mahal. A problem of some difficulty was successfully solved by suspending the beams in iron stirrups attached to the roof trusses above. The lathe and plaster roof, where cracked, has been attached to the old wooden beams by means of buttons at the end of strong wire. This is invisible from below. Considerable repairs have also been effected to the ceiling of glass and gold, but more is yet to be done and although it was hoped to have the ceiling thoroughly repaired by the time of Darbar held there in April, the tedious nature of the work rendered this impossible.

The lawn in front of the Khwabgah has received considerable attention and it is hoped that ere long that the other buildings may receive settings of similar character. The Military have agreed to hand over many buildings, which from their architectural quality and archaeological interest undoubtedly demand a better fate than to serve as whitewashed quarters or Canteens, but they cannot be evacuated till quarters for their inmates are provided elsewhere, and it will be at least six months, if not more, before anything can be done.

A committee meeting held at Lahore in November 1909, composed of Army officers, considered in detail the question of evacuating certain buildings which the Archaeological department was anxious to acquire. They made six recommendations, all of which, with one exception, Recommendation No. IV, were passed by the Government of India.

They are briefly summarized as follows :—

RECOMMENDATIONS.

No. I. The outer wall to be retained and the "fausse braie" converted into a garden (the demolition of the outer wall had been proposed).

No. II. That godown No. 78, at left of the Hathi Pol gate, should be demolished. (This has been done and the place will now be grassed.) The environment of the wall covered with the famous tile Mosaics is considerably improved by the removal of this building.

(1). (The Afghans being defeated by Humayun, their King Sikandar Shah fled to the Sewalik mountains. Humayun then deputed Abul Ma'ali to the Governorship of the Punjab and to the command of an expedition against the Afghan King. The latter becoming considerably stronger owing to dissensoins between the Governor and the Umaras co-operating with him, the Mughal Emperor despatched his only son, Prince Jalal-ud-din, under the tutorship of Bairam Khan to right matters in the Punjab and it was while journeying thither at Kalanaur that he learnt of his father's death. The Umaras thereupon unanimously crowned him King) Ferishtah, pages 243—244, Lucknow, 1905. Muntakhabu-t-Tawarikh Abdu-l-Qadir Badauni, pages 126 and 132. Lucknow, 1868.

No. III.—Buildings nos. 74 and 75, at present occupied as Magazines, to be evacuated. [The entrance for visitors to the Archaeological buildings will now be up the ramp at the immediate left on entering the Hathi Pol gate. This is one of the most important of the concessions made to this department. Instead of entering up the incline like a railway cutting, flanked at either side by frowning brick walls, and spanned half way up by a modern timber bridge, an approach which dispels at once any attempt to repicture the imperial palace, and primarily has the effect of giving the visitor a most biassed opinion as to its architecture and *toute ensemble*, he will ascend the paved ramp by which only the royal Harem and favoured personages entered the more private precincts of the palace. This ramp debouches into a small courtyard (in which the buildings in question are situated) and thence a marble gateway opens into a little court just south of the Shish Mahal. This little court is also occupied by a millitary building (no. 33) the acquirement of which is suggested so that the court may be treated similarly as has been the court of the Choti Khwabgah.]

The Archaeological buildings along the North-East wall of the Fort can then be visited in turn and the styles of Akbar, Jahangir and Shahjahan, as well as the late additions of the Sikhs, may be compared and studied under the more favourable conditions which will result from the evacuation of the buildings by the military, and the treatment of this garden as far as is compatible with archaeological principles.

No. IV. The iron water tank no. 95, to be removed. (The Government of India have been unable to consent to this recommendation as the tank is the main reservoir of the Fort water supply.)

Nos. V and VI involve the evacuation of a considerable number of buildings as soon as it is possible to provide accommodation for their present inmates elsewhere. Compared with the Fort at Agra and the Fort at Delhi, which latter has only just recently received the treatment it merited, the Fort at Lahore is at present in a condition which should obviously receive immediate attention so as to prevent the buildings in it, which have already suffered so much, from further damage. The funds of the Provincial Government which have so long been turned to the work at Delhi may now be used similarly for Lahore Fort.

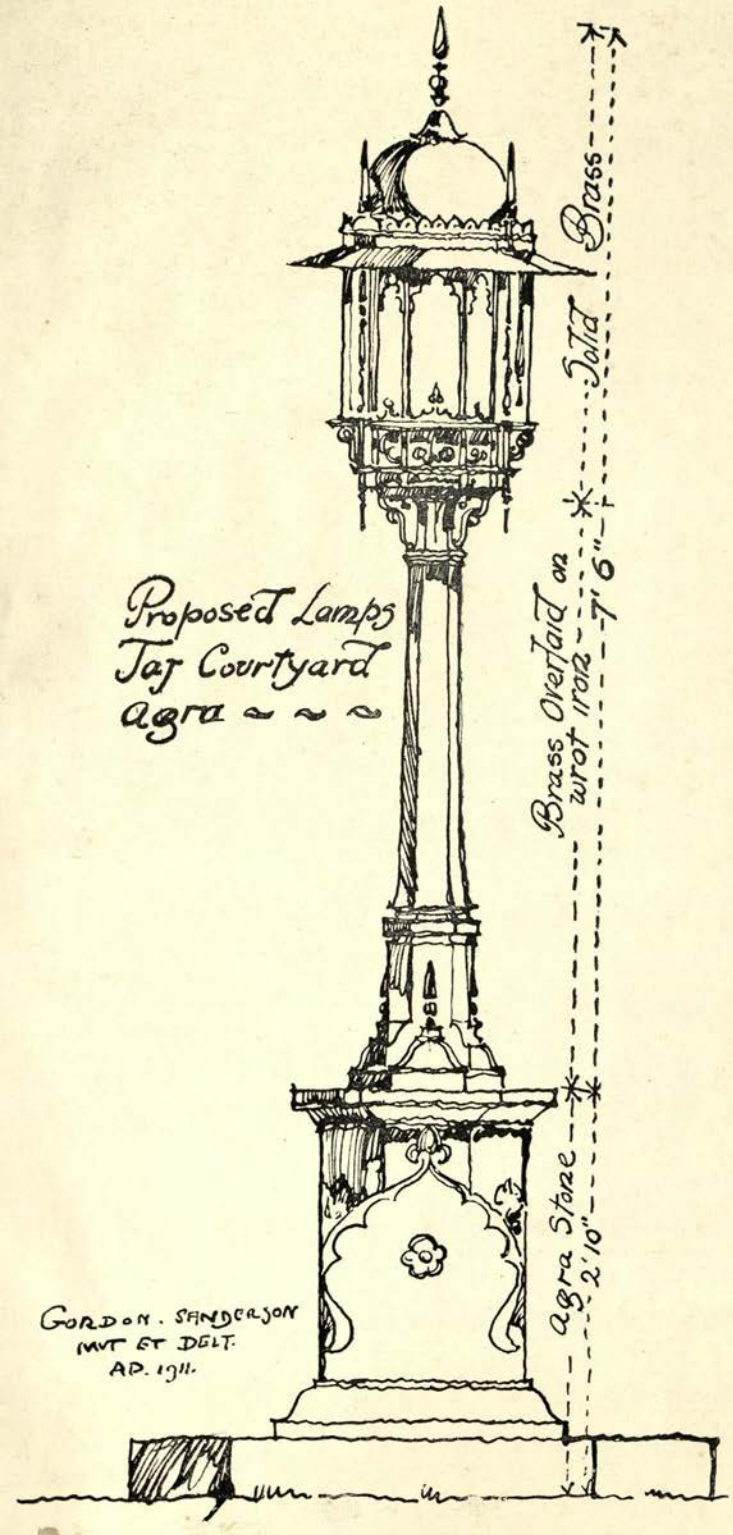
Six of the old Mughal fountains were opened up and made to play for the Darbar held at date of writing. The question of adapting old water installations to modern needs after long years of discontinuance is not to be recommended and should only be undertaken after a most careful inspection of the basins, pipes and channels. The structure of the Fort is one which would be considerably endangered by the percolation of water into its foundations and the further readaptation of these fountains should not be undertaken.

SHADERA.

Jahangir's tomb.—Conservation work here includes the relaying of the brick on edge flooring, containing black stone insertion, in the west gateway, and the restoration of the Baradari on the South side in accordance with the wishes of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. A most up-to-date system has been installed which provides the Akbari Sarai garden and the garden of Jahangir's tomb with water. The same installation can operate the fountains in both these gardens when necessary, a storage tank having been built on the top of the old West enclosure wall of the tomb. The appearance of the gardens already amply repays the money expended,

Dai Anga's Mosque.—In taking up the conservation of this building, one of the most interesting in Lahore, Government has besides ensuring its future safety, appealed very strongly to the sentiment of a large section of the local Musalman community, namely the railway employés, who daily repair to the mosque in large numbers. As however the Government does not provide funds for any other purposes, save those strictly archaeological, the users of the mosque must bear in mind that they must do their best, low wage-earners though they undoubtedly are, to contribute their " mite " to any such necessaries as bathrooms or priests' rooms, provided of course that any such are first approved by and entirely under the control of Government authorities.

GORDON SANDERSON,
Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments,
Northern Circle, Agra.


Proposed Lamps
Taj Courtyard
agra
Brass
Solid
7'6"
Brass Overlaid on
wrot iron
Agra Stone
2'10"
GORDON. SANDERSON
INVT ET DELT.
AD. 1911.

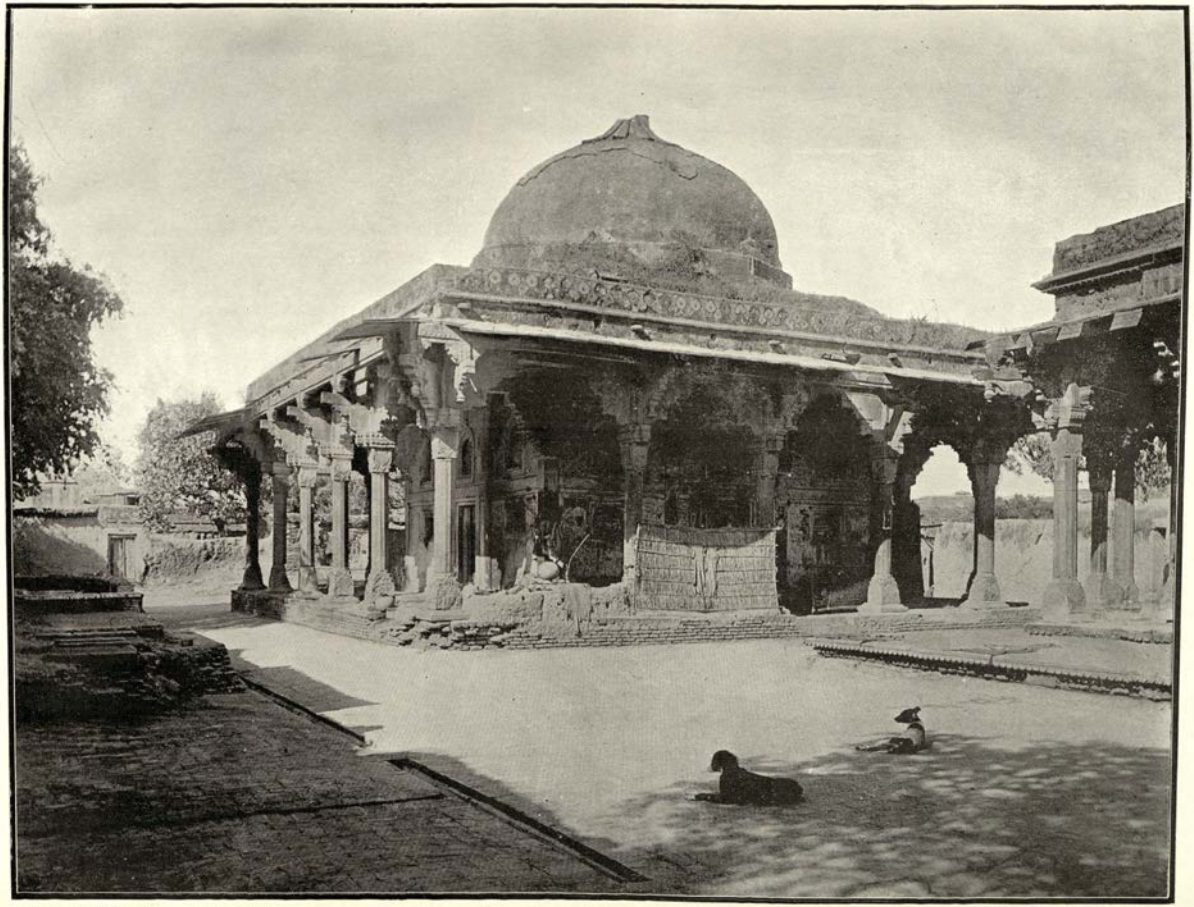


Photo.-Mechl., Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

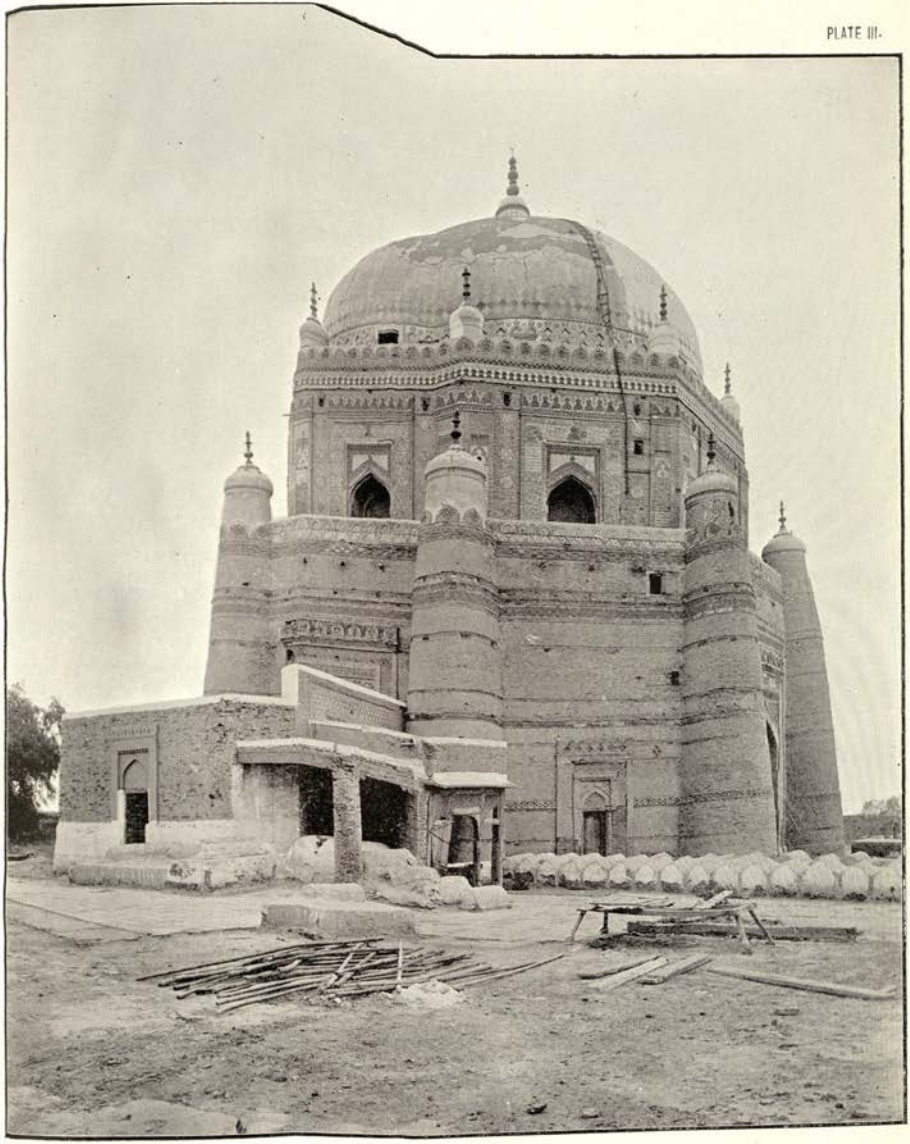


Photo.-Mechl., Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

SHRINE OF RUKN-I-ALAM, MULTAN.

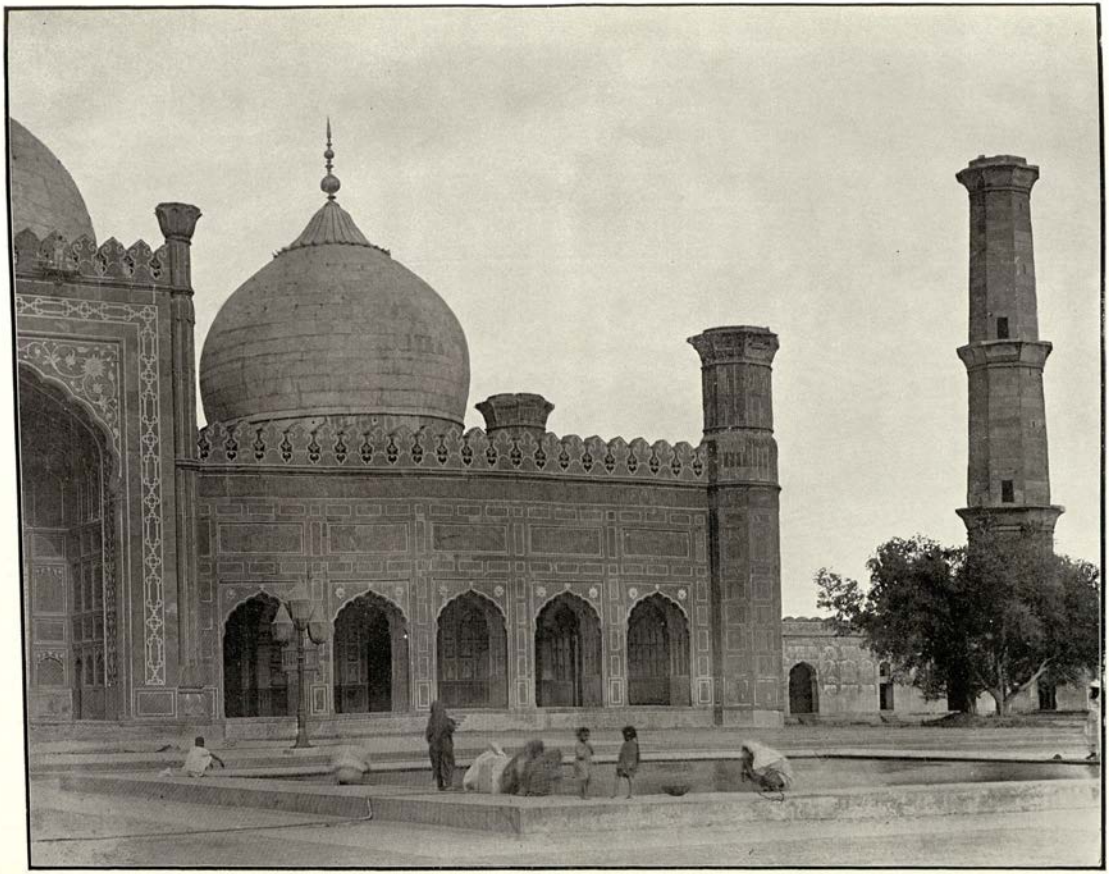
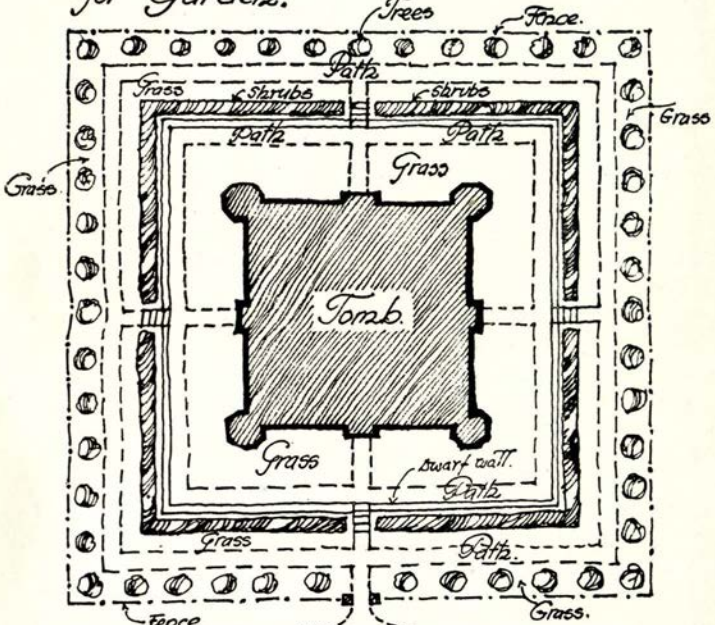
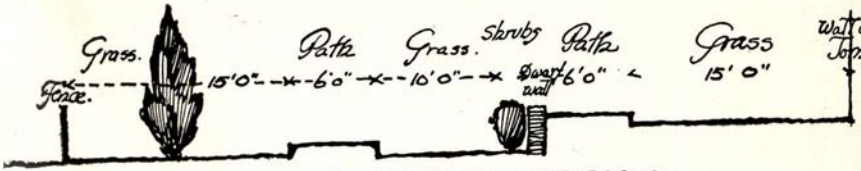


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

BADSHAHI MOSQUE, LAHORE.

Nur-Jahan's Tomb. Shahdera Lahore.
Sketch Plan Showing proposed treatment for Garden.





~ Sketch Section ~

Gordon Sanderson 1911.

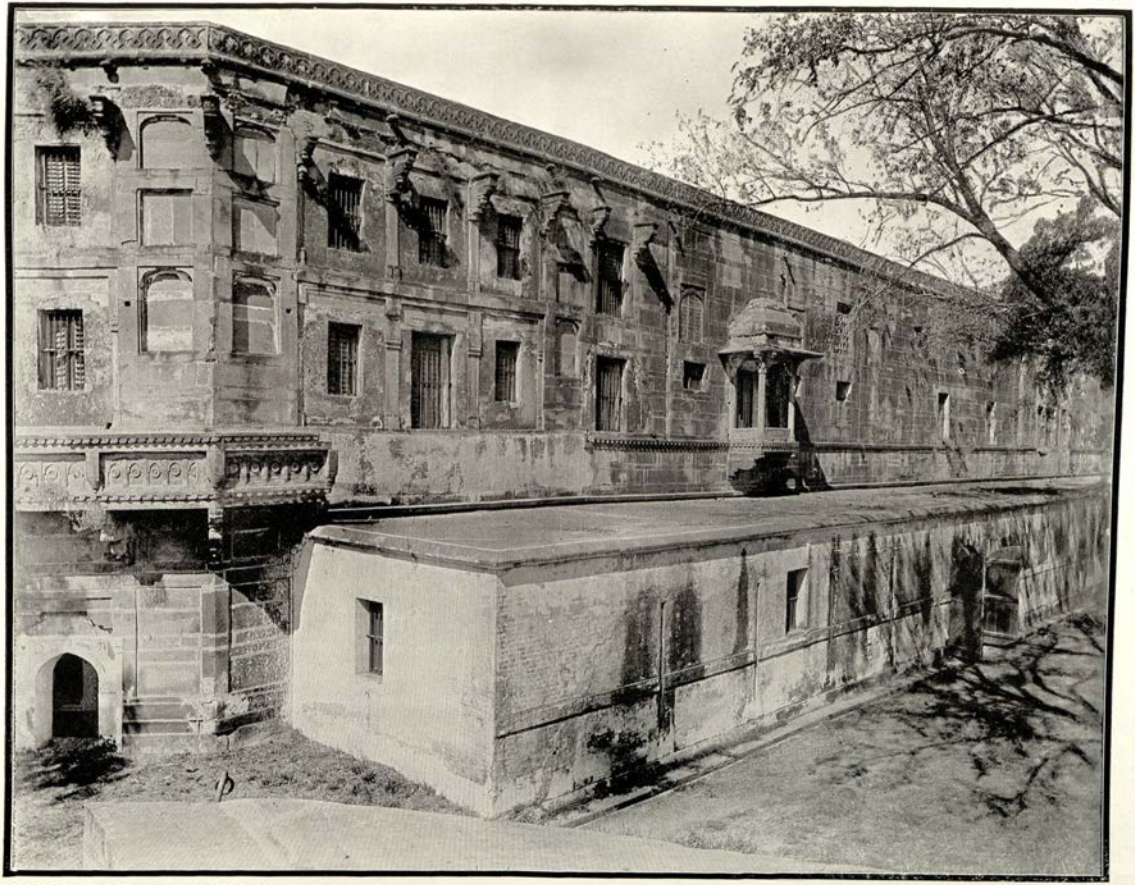


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

THE SOUTH WALL, FORT ALLAHABAD.

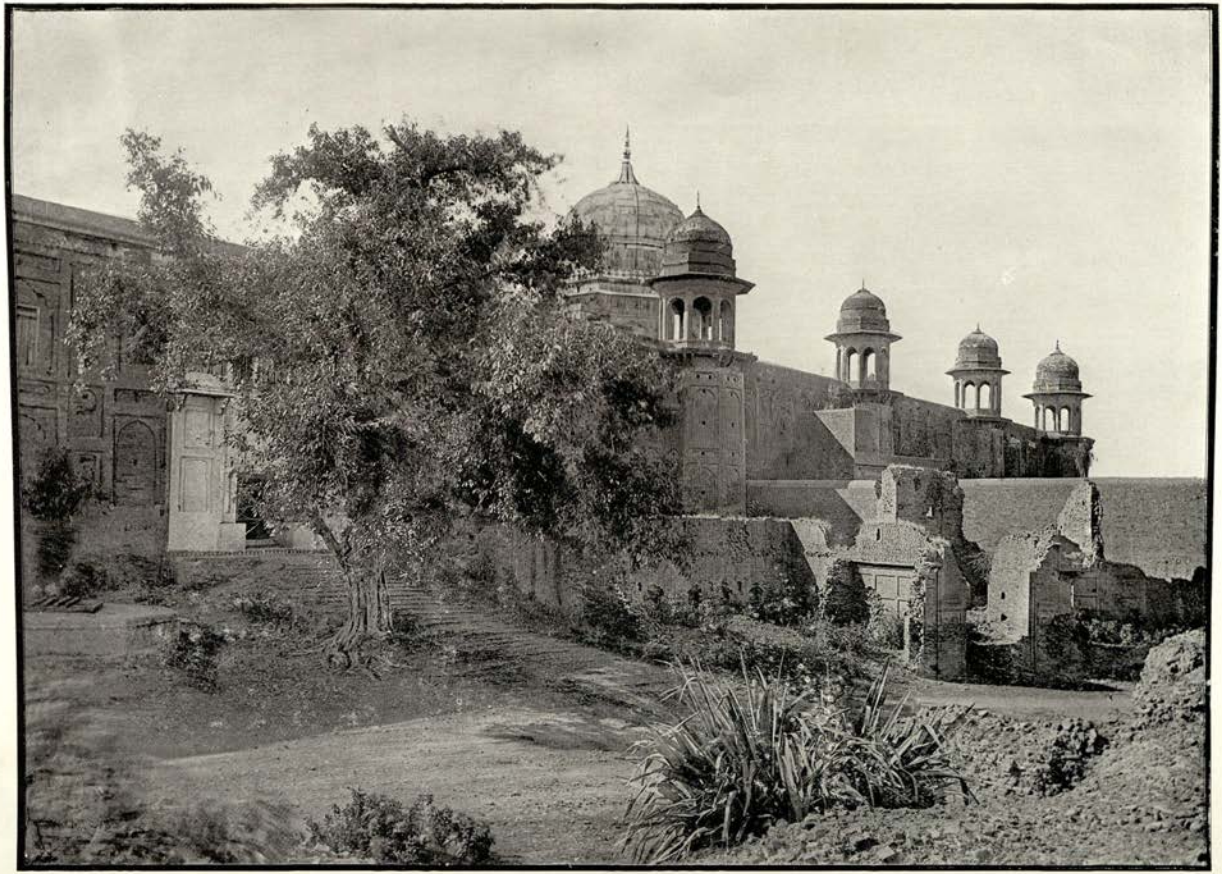
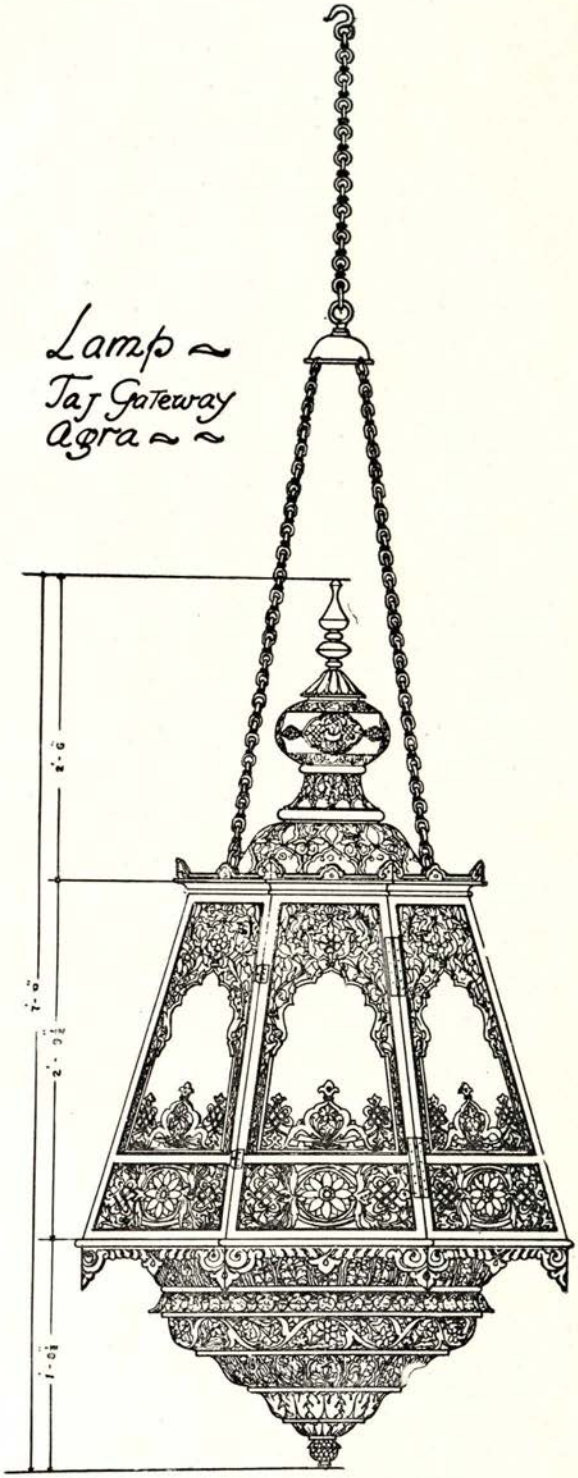


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

SHEIKH CHILI'S TOMB, THANESAR.

Lamp ~
Taj Gateway
Agra ~ ~



ELEVATION OF LAMP

Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

HYAT BAKSH GARDEN BEFORE CONSERVATION.

Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

HYAT BAKSH GARDEN AFTER CONSERVATION.

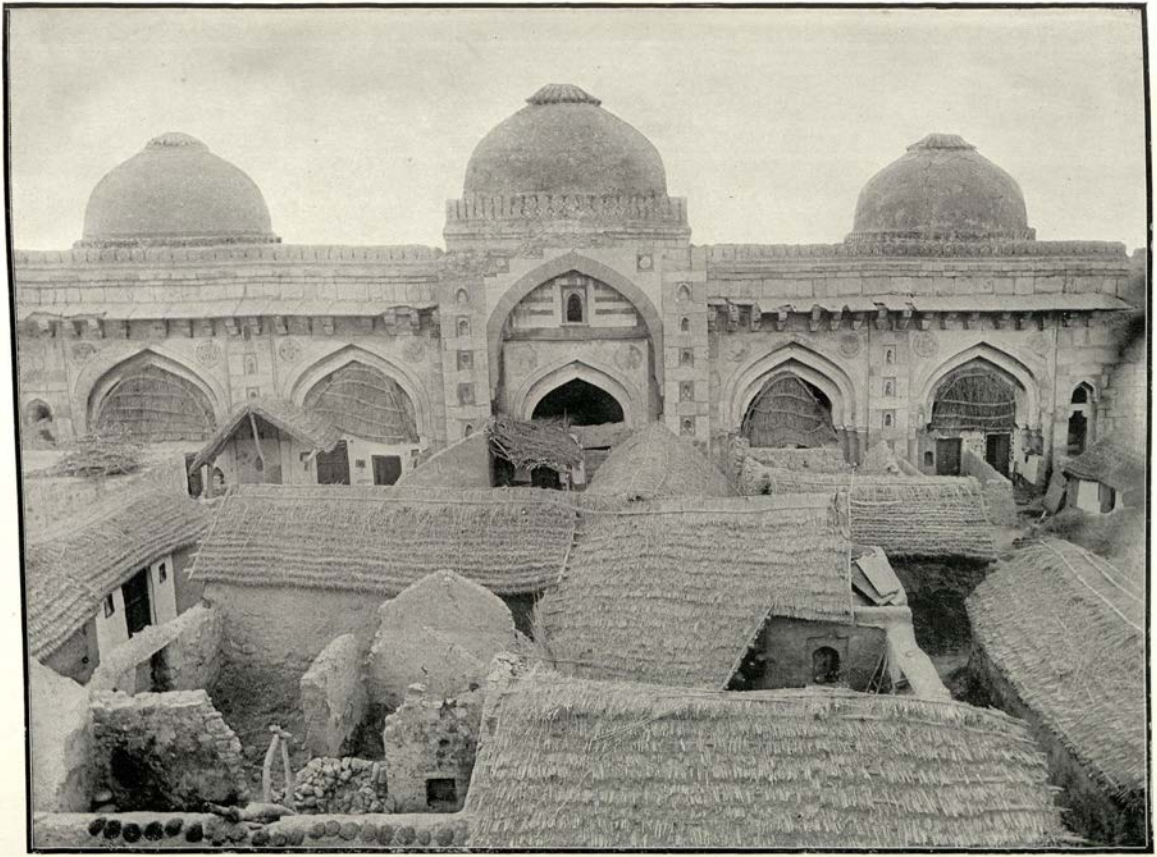


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

MOTH-KI-MASJID, DELHI—COURTYARD BEFORE CONSERVATION.

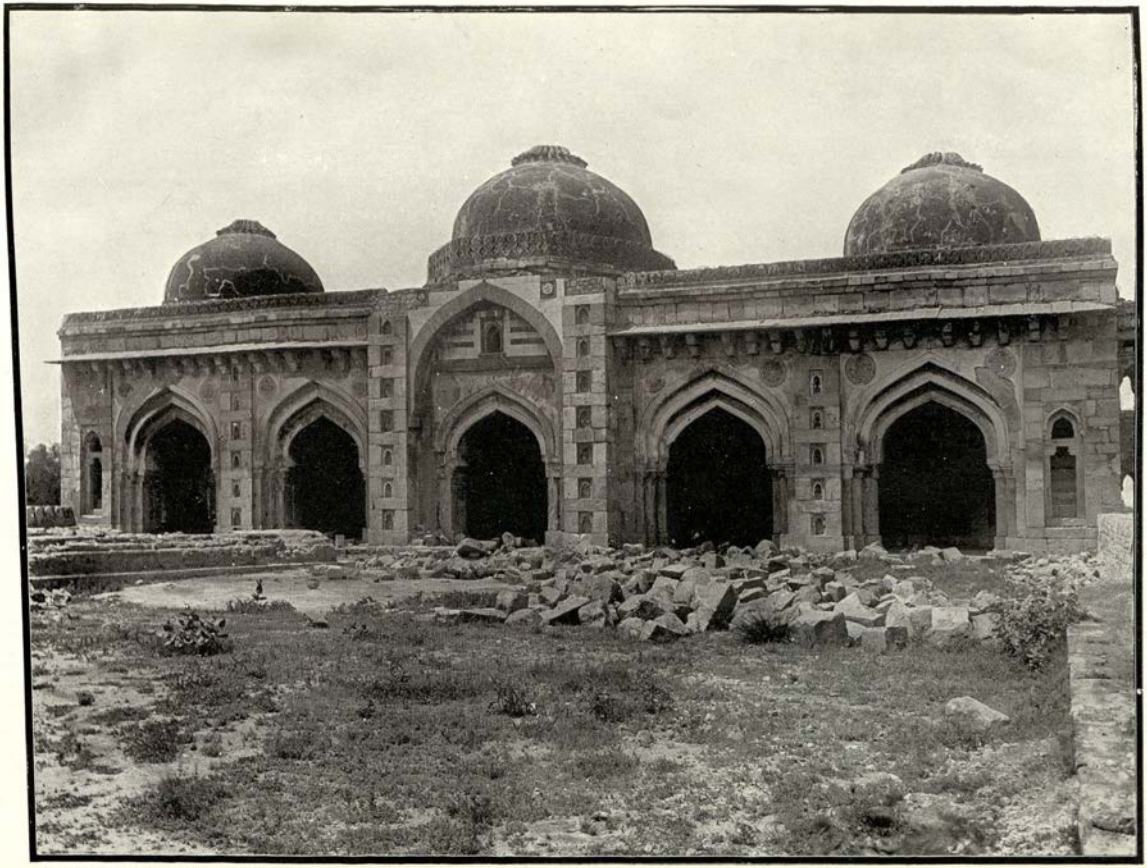


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

MOTH-KI-MASJID, DELHI—COURTYARD BEFORE CONSERVATION.

Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

MOTH-KI-MASJID—GATEWAY BEFORE CONSERVATION.

Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

MOTH-KI-MASJID—GATEWAY AFTER CONSERVATION.

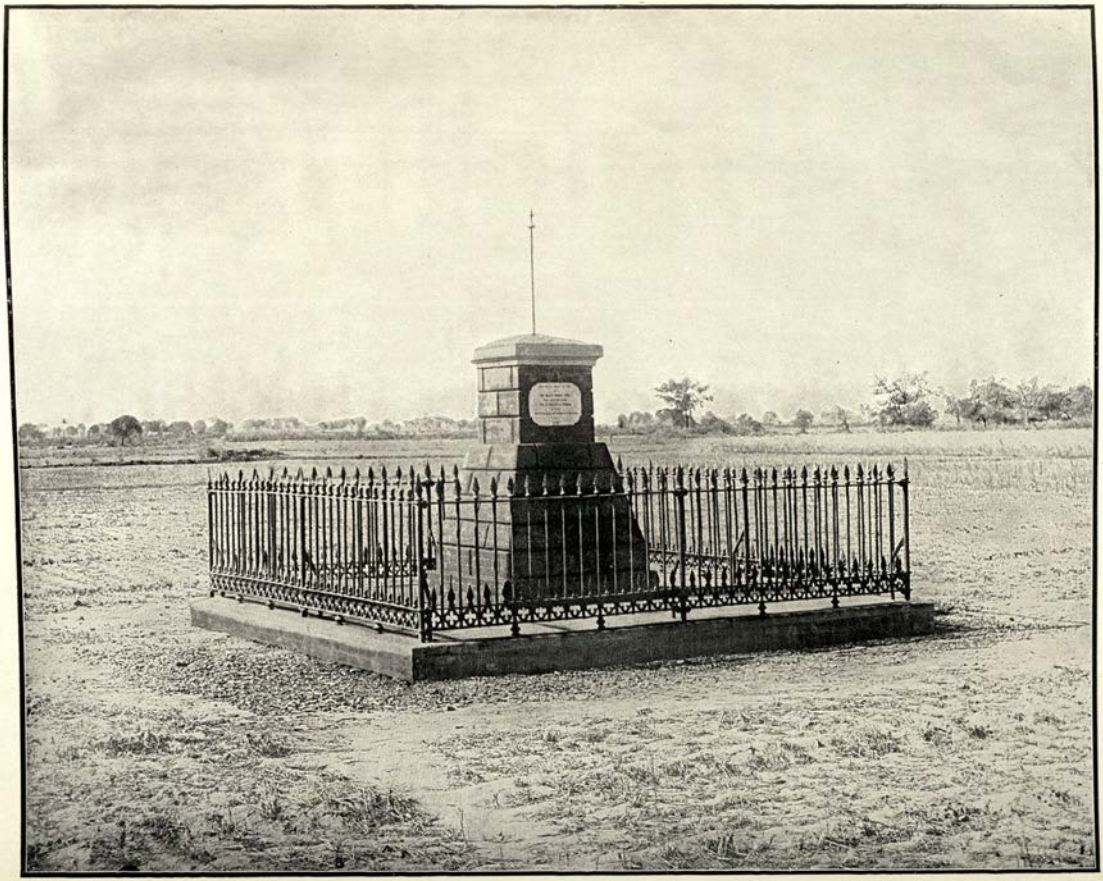


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

MEMORIAL, PANIPAT.

PART III.

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan and British monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmere during the year ending 31st March 1911.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1910-11.	Amount spent during the year 1910-11.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Agra	Agra Fort ...	Conservation of Akbar's Palace.	5,949	...	335 0 0	Completed according to the sanctioned estimate. Expenditure up to date Rs. 6,098.
,, ...	The Taj ...	Hanging lamp in the gateway of the Taj.	...	...	163 0 0	Completed.
,, ...	,, ,, ...	Providing electric installation in the Taj at Agra.	6,949	7,000	3,161 0 0	In progress.
,, ...	Sikandra ...	Conservation of Mariam's Tomb at Sikandra.	10,812	6,000	6,487 0 0	,, ,,
,, ...	,, ...	Restoring floor on both sides of the south gate at Sikandra.	4,673	2,500	2,169 0 0	,, ,,
,, ...	Agra ...	Conservation of Jaswant Singh-ki-Chatri, Agra.	3,297	1,500	1,061 0 0	,, ,,
...	Fatehpur Sikri	Prolonging steps leading to Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur-Sikri.	3,298	1,500	1,682 0 0	,, ,,
,, ...	Agra Fort ...	Annual repairs to Agra Fort	...	...	2,929 0 0	Completed.
,, ...	The Taj ...	,, ,, to the Taj at Agra.	...	...	2,066 0 0	,,
,, ...	Itmad-ud-Doula	Annual repairs to Itmad-ud-Daula.	...	...	459 0 0	,,
,, ...	Ram Bagh ...	Annual repairs to Ram Bagh	...	...	414 0 0	,,
,, ...	Sikandra ...	,, ,, to Akbar's Mausoleum at Sikandra.	...	...	1,520 0 0	,,
,, ...	,, ...	Annual repairs to Mariam's Tomb at Sikandra.	...	...	66 0 0	,,
,, ...	Fatehpur Sikri	Annual repairs to Palaces at Fatehpur-Sikri.	...	...	5,604 0 0	,,
,, ...	Agra ...	Annual repairs to Roman Catholic Cemetery at Agra.	...	...	184 0 0	,,
,, ...	,, ...	Annual repairs to Queen Victoria Memorial at Agra.	...	...	34 0 0	,,
Muzaffarnagar.	Majhera ...	Tombs of Saiyid Saif Khan, Saiyid Husain, Saiyid Muhammad Khan, Saiyid Omar Nur Khan and octagonal well.	100	100	99 0 2	,,
Bijnor ...	Jahanabad ...	Tomb of Nawab Shujat Khan and his Begam.	15	15	15 0 0	
Dehra Dun	Kalsi ...	Kalanga Monuments ...	10	10	10 3 0	,,
Farrukhabad.	Fatehgarh ...	Annual repairs to Victoria Memorial.			48 3 3	
,, ...	New Serai Meran	Annual repairs to tomb of Chawdharipur.	60	60	14 12 8	
,, ...	In old Thatia, mud fort in tahsil Tirwa.	Annual repairs to monument at Thatia.			8 0 0	
Mainpuri ...	Bewar ...	Annual repairs to tomb of soldier.	50	50	42 7 1	
,, ...	In a grave of St. Paul's church.	Annual repairs to a tomb ...				
Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	Lal Baradari ...	226	226	229 10 8	This represents expenditure on Annual Repairs.
,, ...	,, ...	Kaisar Pasand (Deputy Commissioner's Court).	500	500	500 0 0	
,, ...	,, ...	The Residency buildings ...	1,000	1,000	1,000 0 0	
,, ...	,, ...	Chattar Manzil Palace ...	3,000	3,000	3,000 0 0	Annual repairs.
,, ...	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ...	492	492	501 15 5	Renewing and painting doors.
,, ...	,, ...	Old Palace at Dilkusha ...	500	500	500 0 0	Annual Repairs.
,, ...	,, ...	Neill's Gate ...	10	10	10 0 0	,, ,,
,, ...	,, ...	Sikandar Bagh buildings ...	300	300	300 0 0	,,
,, ...	,, ...	Alam Bagh House ...	500	500	500 0 0	,, ,,
		Carried over ...	...	...	35,113 4 3	

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan and British monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmere, during the year ending 31st March 1911*—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1910-11.	Amount spent during the year 1910-11.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES—(*continued*).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	35,113 4 3	
Lucknow	Lucknow ...	Platform in front of Chatter Manzil.	70	70	70 0 0	Not in Appendix V of the Public Works department Manual.
,, ...	,, ...	Chota Chatter Manzil (Director of Land Records and Registration Offices).	300	300	300 0 0	
,, ...	,, ...	Gulistan Eram (Museum Library or Kothi Indrasan).	373	373	373 0 0	
,, ...	,, ...	Darsan Bilas (Public Works department Buildings).	1,660	1,660	1,559 0 0	
,, ...	,, ...	Farhat Bakhsh (station Library).	1,000	1,000	936 7 6	Annual Repairs.
,, ...	,, ...	Farhat Bakhsh (station Library).	1,083	1,083	1,085 0 0	Special Repairs.
,, ...	,, ...	Board of Revenue Office (General wali kothi).	500	500	500 0 0	
,, ...	,, ...	District Judge's Court (Sikcha wali kothi).	600	600	600 0 0	
,, ...	,, ...	Lucknow tahsil (Imambara Aminuddaulah).	250	250	250 0 0	
,, ...	,, ...	Commissioner's Office (Imambara Ghulam Husain Khan).	386	386	386 0 0	
,, ...	,, ...	Dar-ul-shafa ...	1,096	1,048	930 0 0	
,, ...	,, ...	Lawrence Terrace (chawper Astabal).	2,300	2,300	2,300 0 0	
,, ...	,, ...	Post Office Hazratganj (Begam Kothi).	500	500	502 5 10	
,, ...	,, ...	Old Cemeteries ...	580	580	580 0 0	
,, ...	,, ...	Conservation of Kaisar Bagh Gates.	2,874	2,874	1,626 3 11	
Hardoi ...	Tahsil Shahabad	Maqbara of Nawab Diler Khan at Shahabad.	325	...	325 0 0	Work completed for block kankar facing and ordinary repairs.
,, ...	Bilgram tahsil	Fine well at Mallawam ...	17	...	22 0 0	Ordinary repairs completed.
Allahabad	Allahabad ...	Dismantling the modern additions and restoring roof of the Zanana Palace in the Allahabad Fort.	22,952	5,000	4,999 14 6	Stone work collected and is being dressed. The work is in progress. Rs. 17,952 required to complete the work.
,, ...	,, ...	Special repairs to Khusru Bagh walls.	783	783	774 12 6	Completed.
,, ...	,, ...	Annual repairs to tombs of Sultan Khusru, his mother and sister in Khusrubagh and A. R. to walls and gateway of Khusru Bagh.	300	300	299 2 6	Ordinary annual repairs were done. Present condition good.
Ghazipur	Ghazipur ...	Improvements to the surroundings of Lord Cornwallis' tomb at Ghazipur.	2,859	1,950	1,348 0 0	The ground dug up to a depth of 2 ft. Work remaining to be done, fencing round, constructing mali's quarters and a well. Revised estimate under preparation.
,, ...	,, ...	Annual repairs to Lord Cornwallis' tomb, Ghazipur.	240	240	171 0 0	Maintained one pair bullocks and three malis and ordinary repairs done.
,, ...	,, ...	Annual repairs to closed cemetery.	25	25	77 0 0	White and colour-washing, lime plaster and rainy season repairs, &c. done.
Benares	Benares city ...	Annual repairs to Aurangzeb's mosque.	...	...	134 11 6	Completed.
		Carried over ...	...	...	55,262 14 6	

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan and British monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmere, during the year ending 31st March 1911*—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1910-11.	Amount spent during the year 1910-11.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		UNITED PROVINCES—*(concluded)*.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	55,262 14 6	
Benares	Benares ...	Annual repairs to Battis Khamba at Bakaria Kund.	64	64	10 0 0	Completed.
" ...	" ...	Annual repairs to Victoria memorial.	122	122	10 0 0	Completed.
" ...	Benares cantonment.	Annual repairs to Pagson's tomb.			4 0 0	
" ...	Rohania ...	Annual repairs to closed cemetery.			4 0 0	
" ...	Bazidpur ...	Annual repairs to tomb at Bazidpur.			5 0 0	
" ...	Rajghat ...	Annual repairs to closed cemetery.			8 8 1	
" ...	Secrole ...	Annual repairs to closed cemetery.			33 15 4	
" ...	Benares ...	Annual repairs to old artillery.			9 10 5	
		Annual repairs to Shewala tomb.			7 7 3	
" ...	Chetganj ...	Annual repairs to closed cemetery.			14 9 11	
" ...	Kanchanpur ...	Annual repairs to tomb at Kanchanpur.			2 0 0	
Azamgarh	Mehnagar ...	Conservation of (Daulat's) tomb at Mehnagar in Azamgarh district.	1,402	1,402	1,160 0 0	Sanctioned as repair work. In progress.
Jaunpur	Jaunpur ...	Annual repairs to ancient building at Jaunpur.	482	482	496 0 0	Repairs complete. The buildings are in good order.
		Total, United Provinces ...	...	...	57,028 1 6	
		II.—PUNJAB.				
Rawalpindi.	Margalla ...	Nicholson's monument and fountain.	100	90	102 2 6	
Attock	Hassanabdal ...	Lala Rukh's tomb ...	108	100	76 12 2	
Shahpur	Gunjial ...	Bauli at Van Kaila ...	250	250	134 0 0	In progress.
Delhi ...	Delhi Fort ...	Watter supply to Hayat Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	31,897	16,500	14,864 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Fencing in the proposed extent of Hayat Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	15,832	1,700	1,468 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Rebuilding walls along North and South boundary of Hayat Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	434	400	421 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Rebuilding walls along Eastern terrace of Hayat Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	645	550	557 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Certain petty works in Delhi fort in connection with restoration of Hayat Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	670	550	354 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Laying out Hayat Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	4,751	2,000	1,997 0 0	Completed.
" ...	" ...	Maintenance of the Hayat Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	1,012	1,012	584 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Certain urgent works in connection with Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	435	400	397 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Providing wire gauze doors in the Naubat Khana, Delhi Fort.	47	...	17 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Certain repairs in conservation of Naubat Khana, Delhi Fort.	603	...	104 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Discovery of old marble tank with water channels in front of Mumtaz Mahal.	...	500	159 0 0	In progress.
" ...	" ...	Removing modern additions from Mumtaz Mahal, Delhi Fort.	210	200	102 0 0	"
		Carried over ...	...	...	21,336 14 8	

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan and British monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmere, during the year ending 31st March 1911*—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1910-11.	Amount spent during the year 1910-11.	Whether completed in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		PUNJAB—*(continued)*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	21,336 14 8	
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	Providing missing marble pieces on the Chhatris of the Lahori gate, Delhi Fort.	47	47	41 0 0	Completed.
,, ...	,, ...	Removing modern additions from Shah Burj.	200	200	71 0 0	In progress.
,, ...	,, ...	Wooden railing round marble tank of Rang mahal.	43	43	34 0 0	,,
,, ...	,, ...	Certain petty works in Hammam in Delhi Fort.	60	60	38 0 0	,,
,, ...	,, ...	Providing Sheesham doors to Hammam in Delhi Fort.	57	50	13 0 0	,,
,, ...	,, ...	Certain works in Delhi Fort...	45,178	6,500	5,727 0 0	,,
,, ...	,, ...	Annual repairs to Historical buildings, Delhi fort.	2,894	2,700	2,754 0 0	Completed.
,, ...	,, ...	Raising outer kerbs of paths along certain water channels at Humayun's tomb Delhi.	878	600	547 0 0	In progress.
,, ...	,, ...	Certain improvements to Qutab Minar building, Delhi.	2,500	600	464 0 0	,,
,, ...	Qutb ...	Diversion Delhi-Gurgaon Road near Qutb.	2,539	2,300	1,920 0 0	,,
,, ...	,, ...	Restoring south marble minar Moti Masjid Qutb.	70	70	67 0 0	Completed.
,, ...	Delhi ...	Restoration of the tomb of Muhammad Tuglaq Shah near Delhi.	13,722	2,000	168 0 0	In progress.
,, ...	,, ...	Certain repairs for conservation of Moth-ki-Masjid, Delhi.	4,835	4,000	2,424 0 0	,,
,, ...	,, ...	Providing certain marble pieces on the central archways Moth-ki-Masjid, near Delhi.	200	2,000	117 0 0	,,
,, ...	,, ...	Ramming good lime concrete in outer cellars and all round Safdar Jang's tomb near Delhi.	1,505	...	208 0 0	Completed.
Karnal...	Panipat ...	Erection of a monument at the site of 3rd battle at Panipat.	830	800	584 0 0	The work is in progress.
,, ...	,, ...	Annual repairs to Ibrahim Lodhi's tomb.				
,, ...	,, ...	Annual repairs to Kabul Bagh mosque.				
,, ...	Kaithal ...	Annual repairs to Sheikh Shahab-ud-din's tomb.	354	300	355 0 0	Completed.
,, ...	Thanesar ...	Annual repairs to Sheikh Chilli's tomb.				
Ludhiana	Aliwal ...	Annual repairs to monument at Aliwal.	34	34	40 0 0	,,
Lahore	Lahore ...	Strengthening roof of Shish Mahal in Fort Lahore.	2,291	2,000	2,032 0 0	,,
,, ...	,, ...	Improvements to Wazir Khan's mosque.	1,523	1,500	70 0 0	In progress.
,, ...	,, ...	Cleaning and repairing the Bara Harta well Shalamar Garden.	3,000	3,000	2,505 0 0	Completed.
,, ...	,, ...	Improving Dai Anga's mosque, Lahore.	420	360	406 0 0	,,
,, ...	,, ...	Conservation of Choti Khwabgah in Fort Lahore.	...	...	10 0 0	Completed in 1909-10.
,, ...	,, ...	Watering grass plots in Akbari Serai and Jahangir's tomb.	2,304	2,000	2,363 0 0	Completed.
,, ...	,, ...	Restoration of the Shish Mahal ceiling, Fort Lahore.	2,783	500	313 0 0	In progress.
...	,, ...	Restoration of some Mughal fountains in fort Lahore.	1,537	1,500	2,956 0 0	Completed.
,, ...	,, ...	Restoration to Chatries over the east gate of Badshahi mosque.	536	536	443 0 0	Completed (deposit work).
		Carried over ...	...	...	48,006 14 8	

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan and British monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab, and Ajmere, during the year ending* 31*st March* 1911—(concluded).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1910-11.	Amount spent during the year 1910-11.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—PUNJAB—(*concluded*). Brought forward ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p. 48,006 14 8	
Lahore...	Lahore ...	Certain restorations to the east gate of Badshahi mosque.	534	534	496 0 0	Completed (contribution work).
„ ...	„ ...	Repairs to Badshahi mosque	...	3,930	1,130 0 0	In progress (contribution work).
„ ...	„ ...	Restoring part of brick paving of the causeways of Jehangir's tomb.	2,510	500	496 0 0	In progress.
„ ...	„ ...	Improvement to new baradari in Jehangir's tomb garden.	1,652	...	1,689 0 0	Completed.
„ ...	„ ...	Repairs to fountains Shalamar garden.	150	150	150 0 0	„
Multan ...	Multan ...	Special repairs to tomb of Shah Rukh-i-Alam.	500	500	503 0 0	„
„	„ ...	Special repairs to Shams-i-Tabrez's tomb.	200	200	191 0 0	„
„	Baba Safra ... Sher Khan's well. Bakar Arabi ... Dia Ram's well	Annual repairs to tombs of officers at—	131	130	68 0 0	„
Montgomery.	Montgomery...	Annual repairs to Mr. Barkleye's tomb near Deputy Commissioner's court.	41	40	30 0 0	„
Dera Ghazi Khan.	Churatta ...	Annual repairs to tomb of Ghazi Khan.	155	150	57 0 0	„
„	Asin ...	Annual repair to cemetery ...				
Gurdaspur	Kalanaur ...	Providing a posta-nd-chain fence round Takht-i-Akbari.	524	250	98 0 0	A chain-and-post fence is being erected round the Takht. A tablet giving the history of the Takht (the inscription on which has been approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab) is also being erected.
„	„ ...	Special repairs to Takht-i-Akbari.	48	40	45 0 0	Only certain petty repairs were carried out no restoration was done as suggested by the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle.
„	„ ...	Annual repairs to Takht-i-Akbari.	162	150	150 0 8	Work was restricted to annual repairs.
„	Batala ...	Annual repairs to Shamshere Khan's tomb.				
Jullundar	Dakhni ...	Annual repair to Delhi gateway.	194	190	149 7 1	
„	„ ...	Annual repairs to Lahore gateway.				
„	Makodar ...	Annual repairs to Abdul Mali's hut.				
Kangra...	Upper Dharmsala.	Annual repairs to Lord Elgin's tomb.	17	17	11 13 10	Completed. The work is an ordinary maintenance estimate.
		Total Punjab ...	...	..	53,271 4 3	
		III.—AJMERE.				
Ajmer ...	Ajmere town ...	Constructing a chaukidar's house and godown at Badshahi buildings Naya Bazar, Ajmere.	503	503	606 0 0	Completed.
„	„ ...	Special repairs to marble Bara Dari, terraced floor on Anasagar Bund Ajmere.	244	244	254 2 0	„
„	„ ...	Special repairs to Ardhai-din-ka-Jhonpra, Ajmere.	412	412	381 14 9	„
		Total, Ajmere ...	...	...	1,242 0 9	

APPENDIX B.—*List of photographs taken during the year ending 31st March 1911.*

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
2102	Jalalpur District, Gujranwala	Gateway	10×8	General view	North-east.
2103	" "	"	"	View showing broken brick wall	South-east.
2104	" "	"	"	" "	"
2105	" "	"	8½×6½	General view from bazar	North-west.
2106	Agra Fort	Inner Amar Singh gate	"	After conservation	South-west.
2107	"	" "	"	Top terrace after conservation	North-west.
2108	"	Wall behind inner Amar Singh gate.	"	During conservation	North.
2109	"	Sedhari near Anguri Bagh	"	General view	South.
2110	"	South wall of Fort	10×8	General view from inside	North.
2111	"	Courtyard in front of Jahangiri mahal.	"	General view showing Jahangir's Hawz	North-west.
2112	"	Akbar's palace	"	General view during conservation	West.
2113	"	Jahangiri mahal	"	West façade	North-west.
2114	"	" "	"	View showing junction of Akbar's palace with Jahangiri mahal	West.
2115	"	Palace of Akbar	"	View showing south wall of fort	North-west.
2116	"	Inner Amar Singh gate	"	After conservation	South-east.
2116(*a*)	"	" "	"	" "	"
2117	Fatehpur-Sikri	Zenana garden	"	General view	"
2118	"	Buland darwaza	"	Inscription	West.
2119	"	" "	"	"	"
2120	"	" "	"	"	East.
2121	"	" "	"	"	"
2122	"	" "	"	"	"
2123	"	" " (inside)	12×10	"	South-east.
2124	"	" "	"	"	"
2125	Ajmere	Arhai-din-ka Jhompra mosque	5×4	Mehrab	...
2126	"	" "	"	South column of prayer chamber	...
2127	"	" "	"	West façade	...
2128	"	" "	"	South gate from west	...
2129	Agra Fort	Akbar's palace	10×8	River front from rampart after conservation	North-east.
2130	"	"	"	Arcade after conservation	West.
2131	Benares	Lal Khan's Tomb, Rajghat plateau.	"	View of tomb	North-east.
2132	"	"	"	"	South-east.
2133	"	Rajghat plateau	"	General view from high ground to north	North.
2134	"	" fort tomb platforms	"	View showing modern additions	South-east.
2135	"	" "	8½×6½	" "	North-east.
2136	"	" "	"	General view	South-east.
2137	"	Bharon lat-ki-masjid	"	East façade	North-east.
2138	"	South doorway west of Battis khamba.	"	South façade	South-east.
2139	"	Battis Khamba Bakariya kund	"	General view	South.
2140	"	Aurangzeb's mosque	10×8	East façade	North-east.

2141	"	"	Chhatri near Battis Khamba	"	General view	West.
2142	"	"	South doorway of mosque east of Battis Khamba.	"	"	South-west.
2143	"	"	Battis Khamba in Bakariya kund.	"	"	South.
2144	"	"	Battis Khamba near Benares city station.	"	"	South-east.
2145	"	"	Ganj-i-shahidan masjid	"	"	North-east.
2146	"	"	" "	"	East façade	"
2147	Mehnagar district, Azamgarh		Tomb of Harbans	10×8	General view	South-east.
2148	"	" " "	" " "	"	Showing vegetation on north side	North-east.
2149	"	" " "	" " "	"	General view	North-west.
2150	"	" " "	" " "	8½×6½	East façade	South-east.
2151	"	" " "	Old Fort	"	Gateway	North.
2152	"	" " "	" "	"	Gateway from inside	South.
2153	"	" " "	" "	"	North wall	North-east.
2154	Jajao district, Agra		Mosque in Serai	"	Inscription	East.
2155	Serai Nebi Sahib (district Agra).		Mosque	"	"	"
2156	Batala (district Gurdaspur)		Tomb of Shamsher Khan	"	General view	South-east.
2157	" " "		" " " "	"	View showing gate	South-west.
2158	" " "		" " " "	10×8	General view	North-east.
2159	" " "		Baradari in lake	8½×6½	"	South-east.
2160	Thanesar		Tomb of Jalal-ud-din	10×8	"	"
2161	"		" " "	"	"	West.
2162	Panipat		Devi Talab	"	Detail of wooden screen	South.
2163	"		Tomb of Ibrahim Lodi	"	General view	South-east.
2164	"		Dargah of Kalandar Sahib	"	"	"
2165	"		Mosque	8½×6½	East façade	Sout -west.
2166	"		Tomb of Kalandar Sahib	"	General view	South-east.
2167	"		Tomb of Nawab Mukarab Khan	"	"	North.
2168	"		Naubat Khana	"	"	South.
2169	"		Kabul Bagh Mosque	8½×6½	Domes	East.
2170	"		" " "	"	Inscription above mihrab	
2171	Delhi		Arab Serai	"	East gateway	North-east.
2172	"		" "	"	North gateway	East.
2173	"		" "	"	East gate near north gate	South-east.
2174	"		Nila Gumbaz	"	General view	South-west.
2175	"		" "	"	" "	East.
2176	"		Shaikh Abdu-l-nabi's Mosque near jail.	"	Mihrab	"
2177	"		" " "	"	Inscription	North-west.
2178	Firozabad (Delhi)		Jami Masjid	"	West façade	South-west.
2179	Delhi		Tomb of the Barber in Humayun's enclosure.	"	General view	
2180	"		" " "	10×8	" "	South-east.
2181	"		Purana Qila	"	South gateway	South.
2182	"		Lal Darwaza near Purana Qila.	"	From inside	South-west.
2183	"		" " " "	8½×6½	From outside	South-east.
2184	"		Lal Darwaza near jail	10×8	General view	North-west.
2185	"		Asoka column	"	View of whole building	West.
2186	Kaithal		Jami Masjid	"	East façade	South-east.
2187	"		" "	"	East facade from roof showing domes	"
2188	"		Tomb of Shah Vilayat	8½×6½	General view	South-west.

APPENDIX B.—*List of photographs taken during the year ending* 31*st March* 1911—(continued).

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
2189	Kaithal	Mosque of Shah Vilayat	8½×6½	East façade	South-east.
2190	"	Mosque and Tomb of Shah Vilayat.	"	General view from roof	"
2191					
2192	"	Fort with lake	"	General view	North.
2193	"	" " "	"	" "	North-east.
2194	"	Tomb of Salah-ud-din	"	" " before conservation	South.
2195	"	Tomb of Tayab	8½×6½	General view	North-west.
2196	"	" " "	10×8	" "	South-east.
2197	"	Mosque of Tayab (north)	"	Detail of decoration	East.
2198	"	" " " (central)	"	" " "	"
2199	"	" " " (south)	"	" " "	"
2200	Delhi Fort	Hayat Bakhsh garden	12×10	General view	South-east.
2201	" "	Moti Masjid	"	East façade	"
2202	" "	Delhi gate	"	General view	South-west.
2203	" "	Diwan-i-am back wall of throne	"	Detail of pannels	West.
2204	" "	Diwan-i-am throne	10×8	General view	"
2205	Sikandra	Naqqar Khana or Naubat Khana	"	" "	South-west.
2206	Qutb, Delhi	Tomb of Miriam (south side)	"	View before conservation	"
2207	" "	" " Jamali Kamali	"	Detail of decoration miherab	North-west.
2208	" "	" " " "	"	" " " "	South-west.
2209	" "	" " " "	"	" " " "	South-east.
2210	" "	" " " "	12×10	Detail of ceiling decoration	South.
2211	Delhi	" " " "	8½×6½	Detail of decoration	"
2212	"	Chauburji mosque	"	General view before conservation	North-east.
2213	"	Mosque of Shaikh Abdul Nabi	"	East façade	South-east.
2214	"	" " " " "	"	North façade	North-east.
2215	"	" " " " "	12×10	West façade	South-west.
		Purana Qila north of Talaki gate.	10×8	From inside	"
2216	Delhi Fort	Naubat Khana	"	1st floor	South-east.
2217	" "	" "	12×10	" "	"
2218	" "	Mumtaz Mahal	10×8	Excavated tank as found during laying water pipes	South-west.
2219	Delhi	Flagstaff	"	General	South-east.
2220	"	Mosque of Shaikh Abdulnabi	"	Showing decoration of dome	East.
2221	"	Pir Ghaib on the Ridge	8½×6½	General view	North-west.
2222	"	" " " " "	"	" "	South-east.
2223	Delhi Fort	Mumtaz Mahal	10×8	Excavations for tank in front of. January 16, 1911	"
2224	" "	Hayat Bakhsh garden	12×10	General view from the roof of barrack	South-west.
2225	" "	Shah Burj pavilion	10×8	Back portion before conservation	West.
2226	" "	" " " "	"	" " " "	South.
2227	" "	" " " "	"	From river-side	North-west.
2228	" "	Rang Mahal garden	"	Before conservation	"
2229	" "	Diwan-i-khas garden	8½×6½	" "	"
2230	Agra	Old Christian cemetery	"	Ten Dutch tombs	North.
2231	Multan	Tomb of Rukn-i-alam	10×8	General view	South-east.

2232	...	"	...	Tomb of Bahaw-l-Haqq, west entrance gate.	8½×6½	"	North-west.
2233	...	"	...	" " " "	"	Inscription	West.
2234	...	"	...	Tomb of Yusuf Gurdezi (east façade).	"	Detail of decoration	South-east.
2235	...	"	...	Tomb of Yusuf Gurdezi west façade	12×10	"	North-west.
2236	...	"	...	" " " north façade	"	"	North-east.
2237	...	"	...	" " " south façade	10×8	"	South-east.
2238	...	"	...	Mosque near Mai-pak-daman	8½×6½	General view	"
2239	...	"	...	Tomb of Shah-ali-akbar, Surah Miyani.	"	"	West.
2240	...	"	...	" " " "	10×8	Detail of tile work	South-west.
2241	...	"	...	" " " "	12×10	"	East.
2242	...	"	...	Tomb of Shah-Ali-Akbar's mother, Surah Miyani.	10×8	"	North-east.
2243	...	"	...	" " "	8½×6½	"	South.
2244	...	"	...	" " "	"	"	West.
2245	...	"	...	Tomb of Yusuf Gurdez east entrance gate.	"	Wood inscription	East.
2246	...	"	...	Tomb of Mai Maharban	12×10	Interior showing brick construction	South.
2247	...	"	...	Sawi Masjid	8½×6½	Back view from courtyard	South-west.
2248	...	"	...	" "	"	" " " roof of adjoining house	North-west.
2249	...	"	...	" "	10×8	General view of north façade	North.
2250	...	"	...	" "	8½×6½	" " " south side	East.
2251	...	"	...	" "	8½×6½	" " from road showing east entrance	South-east.
2252	...	"	...	" "	10×8	Porch, north side	South.
2253	...	"	...	" "	"	Porch, south side	North.
2254	...	"	...	" "	"	General view of interior	South-east.
2255	...	Allahabad	...	Khusru Bagh Sarai	"	East gate	"
2256	...	"	...	" " "	"	West gate	"
2257	...	Allahabad Fort	...	Zanana palace	8½×6½	View showing brackets	"
2258	...	"	...	Old palace, south wall	10×8	" " arches blocked up	South-west.
2259	...	"	...	" " east wall	"	" " " " "	South-east.
2260	...	Delhi Fort	...	Tank in front of Mumtaz Mahal	"	Recently excavated tank taken on 6th February 1911	"
2261	...	"	...	" " "	8½×6½	" " " " " " "	East.
2262	...	"	...	In front of Hira Mahal	10×8	View showing excavated channel	North-west.
2263	...	"	...	Naubat Khana Museum	12×10	Interior of south room	West.
2264	...	Lucknow	...	Alam Bagh	8½×6½	General view showing wire fence	North-west.
2265	...	"	...	Tomb of Ibrahim Chishti	"	General view	South-west.
2266	...	"	...	Nandan Mahal	12×10	Showing old enclosure wall	South-east.
2267	...	Jaunpur	...	Great Bridge	"	General view	North-east.
2268	...	"	...	" "	"	" "	South-east.
2269	...	"	...	" "	8½×6½	Detail of a chhatri	"
2270	...	"	...	" "	"	Lion at end of bridge	South-west.
2271	...	"	...	Fort (Masjid)	"	General view	South-east.
2272	...	"	...	" (Hammam)	"	" "	North-west
2273	...	"	...	" (Inner gate)	12×10	View from inside	West.
2274	...	"	...	" (Outer gate)	8½×6½	From outside	North-east.
2275	...	"	...	Jami Masjid	"	East façade showing late brick additions	East.
2276	...	"	...	Khangah	12×10	General view	North-west.
2277	...	"	...	"	8½×6½	View of mosque in courtyard before conservation	North-east.
2278	...	"	...	"	"	Fallen portion of south side	South-west.
2279	...	"	...	Tomb of Shah Firoz	"	General view	North-east.
2280	...	Benares	...	Soldiers' graves	12×10	Near military godowns near Cantonment station	South-east.

APPENDIX B.—*List of photographs taken during the year ending* 31*st March* 1911—(concluded).

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
2281	Benares	Supposed Sepoys' graves	8½×6½	Near railway line, Cantonment station	South-east.
2282	,,	Sepoy's graveyard at Chetganj	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	South-west.
2283	,,	Officers' graves, Shiwala	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	South-east.
2284	Cawnpore	Sawada Kothi	,,	General view	East.
2285	,,	,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	North.
2286	,,	,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	South.
2287	Agra	Mosque of Jafar Khan	,,	View from north-east corner	North-east.
2288	,,	Sat Khamba near Ram Bagh	,,	General view	North.
2289	,,	Buland Bagh	,,	View of chattri showing crack	South-east.
2290	Rajpur (Agra)	Tomb of Mahabat Khan	,,	General view showing houses	East.
2291	,, ,,	,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,, ,, ,,	South-west.
2292	,, ,,	,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	North-west.
2293	,, ,,	,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,, ,, ,,	South-east.
2294	Lahore	Nurjahan's Tomb, Shahdra	,,	View of interior	South east.
2295	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	Detail of painting	North.
2296	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	General view of north façade	North-west.
2297	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,, of west façade	South-west.
2298	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,, of east façade	South-east.
2299	,,	,, ,, ,,	12×10	,, ,, of south façade	South.
2300	,,	Akbari Serai north gate	8½×6½	View showing trunk of trees used as gate	North-east.
2301	,,	,, ,, Masjid	,,	East façade	,,
2302	,,	Tomb of Asaf Khan	,,	General view	South.
2303	,,	,, ,, ,, ,,	12×10	Gateway showing bricked-up plinth	,,
2304	,,	Tomb of Jahangir	8½×6½	General view of garden looking down centre causeway	East.
2305	,,	Tomb of Ali Mardan Khan	,,	General view	South-east.
2306	,,	Gateway	,,	,, ,,	South-west.
2307	,,	,,	,,	View showing railway lines	North-west.
2308	,,	Sarwala Maqbarah	,,	Tomb with decoration in front of cypress trees	South-east.
2309	,,	Tomb on Shalimar Bagh road in (4th mile).	,,	General view	North-east.
2310	,,	Tomb of Hazrat Ashir	8½×6½	,, ,,	South-east.
2311	,,	Masjid of Hazrat Ashir	12×10	,, ,,	,,
2312	,,	Shalimar Bagh	,,	Showing railings in Main Baradari	West.
2313	,,	Begampura Masjid	,,	East facade	South-east.
2314	Chiniot	Shahi Masjid	,,	,, ,,	,,
2315	,,	,, ,,	,,	Interior	North-east.
2316	,,	,, ,,	8½×6½	East gateway	South-east.
2317	,,	Tomb of Shah Burhan	,,	General view	North-west.
2318	,,	,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	Detail of tile work on north wall	South.
2319	,,	,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	Inscription on north-east gate	North-east
2320	,,	,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	General view	South-east.
2321	Thanesar	Tomb of Shaikh Chilli	,,	,, ,, showing fallen houses at base of wall	,,
2322	Kaithal	Salahu-din's tomb	,,	View showing temporary brick supports	South.
2323	,,	,, ,,	12×10	Detail of carved gate in the town	,,
2324	Panipat	Kabul Bagh mosque	8½×6½	Inscription, on north gate	North.

2325	...	,,	...	...	Tomb of Makdum Zadgan ...	...	,, ...	...	Inscription ...	...
2326	...	Delhi Fort	...	...	Lahore gate ...	...	12×10 ...	...	Copy of old picture	...
2327	...	,, ,,	...	...	Shah Burj ...	...	,, ...	...	,, ,, ,, ,,	...
2328	...	,, ,,	...	...	Diwan-i-am ...	...	,, ...	...	,, ,, ,, ,,	...
2329	...	,, ,,	...	...	,, ...	...	,, ...	...	,, ,, ,, ,,	...
2330	...	,, ,,	...	...	Lahore gate ...	...	,, ...	...	,, ,, ,, ,,	...
2331	...	,, ,,	...	...	,, ,, ...	...	,, ...	...	,, ,, ,, ,,	...
2332	...	,, ,,	...	...	River side ...	...	,, ...	...	,, ,, ,, ,,	...
2333	...	Delhi	...	...	Bridges between Fort and Salimgarh.		,, ...	...	,, ,, ,, ,,	...
2334	...	,,	...	...	,, ,, ,,		,, ...	...	,, ,, ,, ,,	...

...	...	...	...	South.
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX C.—*List of Drawings made in the office of the Superintendent, Muhammudan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, during the year ending* 31*st March* 1911.

Serial no.	Place.	Title.	Scale.
1367	Diwan-i-am ...	Survey of Fort	1′=150.
1368	„	„ „	„
1369	„	„ „	„
1370	Agra Fort	Rough sketch of the Colonnades of Akbar's palace ...	
1371	„	Akbar's Palace. Alternative sketch plan of lay out ...	1″=20′.
1372	„	Anguri Bagh. Plan of ground floor	1′=150′.
1373	„	„ „ „ of upper floor	„
1374	Delhi Fort ...	Rang Mahal and Diwan-i-khas gardens ... ... Plan showing lay-out of gardens.	1″=25′.
1375	„ „	Sketch plan showing proposed lay-out of Hayat Baksh garden with cypress trees and beds.	„
1376	...	...	
1377	Multan	Part plan of tomb of Mai Pak Daman at Multan showing special repairs required.	8′=1″.
1378	Muttra	Enlargement of plan from Garrison Engineer, Agra, with Proposed diversion of road in front of museum.	
1379	„	Perspective of proposed Muttra Museum	
1380	„	Plan of proposed Muttra Museum (ground floor) ...	1′=8′.
1381	„	„ „ „ „ (first floor) ...	„
1382	„	Sections „ „ „	„
1383	„	Elevation „ „ „ North	„
1384	Delhi	Conversion of Mumtaz Mahal, Delhi Fort, to new museum. Ground floor plan.	„
1385	„	Conversion of Mumtaz Mahal, Delhi Fort, to new museum. Ground floor plan and wood screen to bays of above.	1′=1′.
1386	Jaunpur	Jami Masjid, wrought iron lamps in courtyard ...	1′=1′.
1387	„	Imambara, Jaunpur, near Jami Masjid (design for door) ...	
1388	Delhi	Sandstone seats, East terrace, Hayat Baksh garden ...	1′=1′.
1389	Lahore	Sketch plan showing proposed lay-out of Nur Jahan's tomb.	

APPENDIX D.—*List of inscriptions taken during the year ending March* 1911.

INSCRIPTIONS.

The annual progress reports for 1908, 1909, 1910 show the number of inscriptions taken by this office as 23, 23 and 61 respectively. In 1910 Munshi Zafar Husain, scholar of the Archaeological department, came to Agra on special duty and took rubbings of 144 inscriptions, but apart from his work it will be seen that the number of inscriptions taken during the last 3 years is but small. Although the work of this office is primarily conservation work it is hoped in future to pay more attention to the collection of inscriptions. The rubbings will be sent together with their transcriptions and translations to the Government Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian.

G. S.

APPENDIX D.—*List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1911.*

Serial no. and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
1. *Rohtak.* Rohtak district.	A slab of red sandstone, in the Mihrab of the prayer chamber of the "Adinah Masjid" built by Ala-ud-din Khilji, and situated on a raised place, near the bazar.	Persian. Naskh character.	708, A. H. 1301. A. D. Ala-ud-din Khilji.	Hand copy.	Records that Muhammad Ala-ud-din built this mosque in the beginning of the fasting month in the year 708. It is said it was a Jaina temple, but converted into a mosque by the said King.
2. Ditto ...	A stone tablet, fixed over the outer central arch of the prayer chamber of the "Kalan Masjid" situated in the Fort, Rohtak.	Persian, Naskh character.	Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq Shah. 724. A. H. 1323. A. D.	Do. ...	It gives the name of Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq Shah in whose reign it was built, also the name of founder, i. e. Muhammad Ali, who built it in 724.
3. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone fixed on the top of the Mihrab of the "Khurd Masjid" situated in Fort, Rohtak.	Arabic, naskh.	...	Do. ...	Contains nothing except the first part of a verse from the chapter "Al Fath" of Al-Quran.
4. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the central Mihrab of the "Khurd Masjid" in the Fort, Rohtak.	Persian naskh character.	Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babar.	Do. ...	This inscription contains "Bismillah" and the full name of Emperor Babar, but bears no date.
5. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone over the entrance of "Khurd Masjid" in the Fort, Rohtak.	Arabic, naskh.	...	Do. ...	Contains the Kalmah only.
6. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone broken on either side, fixed over the entrance of the "Khurd Masjid" in the Fort, Rohtak.	Persian, naskh.	Muhammad Shah Sultan.	Do. ...	As the inscribed object is broken the inscription is therefore illegible. It gives nothing but the following important words:— "Muhammad Shah Sultan, son of Sultan". It is not known who is referred to.
7 Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the right side of "Masjid-i-Dogran" situated to the north of the Rohtak Town.	Persian, naskh character.	Humayun ... 944. A. H. 1537. A. D.	Do. ...	Records that the mosque was built in the reign of Humayun at the instance of Nawab Begam Sultan by the order of Mir Muhammad Ali and under the management of Baha-ud-din, then the ruler of Rohtak, in A.H. 944. It is said it was brought from Khokra Kot some 4 or 5 miles to the north of Rohtak and was placed here.
8. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the left side of "Masjid-i-Dogran", situated to the north of the Rohtak Town.	Persian, naskh character.	Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar. 966. A H. 1558. A. D.	Do. ...	Records that a mosque built in Rohtak in the reign of Emperor Akbar in A. H. 966.
9. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, placed over the central Mihrab of the "*Chishtian* wali Masjid" situated in the south-east of the town, near the old hospital.	Persian, naskh character.	Humayun ... 945. A. H. 1538. A. D.	Do. ...	Contains the name of the reigning king Humayun, the name of faqir Burhan-ud-din (perhaps the founder) and date A. H. 945,
10. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, placed over the outer central Mihrab of "Rangron-ki-Masjid" situated just to the west of the Fort of Rohtak.	Persian, naskh character.	Babar ... 934. A. H. 1527. A. D.	Do. ...	Records the completion of this edifice in Babar's reign A. H. 934.

APPENDIX D.—*List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1911*—(contd.).

Serial no. and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
11. *Rohtak*, Rohtak district.	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the mosque called "Dhobion ki masjid" in the Dhobis' quarter situated to the south of the town.	Arabic, naskh character.	...	Hand copy.	A dateless inscription containing Bismillah, Kalamah, and other verses from the Quran.
12. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, placed over the arch of the gate now known as Dhobion ka darwaza." It is in the Dhobi's quarter.	Persian, naskh character.	Shahjahan, 1044. A. H. 1634. A. D.	Do. ...	Records that this building was completed by Pir Khan, son of Sher Khan, in the reign of Shah Jahan in 1044 A. H.
13. Ditto ...	A red sandstone slab, fixed over the Mihrab of "Gao Karan Talab ki Masjid" situated to the west of the town.	Arabic and Persian, naskh character.	Akbar, 966 A. H. 1558 A. D	Do. ...	It records that this mosque was built during the reign of Emperor Akbar in 966, A. H.; surrounding the historical inscription is carved "Ayatul-kursi."
14. Ditto ...	A red sand stone slab, placed over the central Mihrab of a small mosque situated in the "Garhi Afghanan."	Arabic naskh character.	Humayun, 945 A. H. 1538. A. D.	Do. ...	Contains verses from the Quran, and a saying of the Prophet with the date in figures as 945 A. H.
15. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the entrance of the Dargah of Sultan-ul-arifin, situated outside the wall of the town to the south.	Persian, naskh character	Sikandar Lodi. 919 A. H. 1513 A. D.	Do. ...	This inscription is entirely illegible. Fortunately the month and the year is quite clear.
16. *Miham*, Rohtak district.	A stone slab, fixed on the north wall of the first arcade of "Pirzadon ki Masjid", situated in the Pirzadon ka Mohalla.	Ditto ...	Babar, 936 A. H. 1529 A. D.	Do. ...	Records that Kham Yusuf Agha has built a mosque in Miham during the reign of Emperor Babar in 936. A. H.
17. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the south wall of "Pirzadon ki Masjid" situated in the Pirzadon ka Mohalla.	Ditto ...	Shah Jahan, 1051 A. H. 1641 A. D.	Do. ...	States that Shaikh Nasir, son of Shaikh Alahdad, of Miham, built a mosque during the reign of Shah Jahan in 1051 A. H.
18. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, lying in "Pirzadon ki Masjid" situated in the Pirzadon ka Mohalla.	Ditto ...	Jahangir.	Do. ...	This inscription, it is said, belonged formerly to Nirkhi Masjid, situated between Pirzadon ki Masjid and the Jami Masjid. It records that one Nasir Khan by name built this mosque at Miham, in Jahangir's time. The last line of the inscription is gone and the date is omitted.
19. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed somewhere near the pulpit of the "Jami Masjid."	Ditto ...	Humayun, 937. A. H. 1530. A. D.	Do. ...	This inscription records that Bakka Begam Sultan, daughter of Amir Toghan, built this Jami Masjid during the reign of Humayun in 937 A. H.
20. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone fixed on the front of the third Mihrab of the "Jami Masjid".	Persian, Nastaliq character.	Aurangzeb, 1078 A. H. 1667 A. D.	Do. ...	The inscription states that the Emperor Aurangzeb gave orders for the repair of the Jami Masjid and gave the charge of the work to Kawaja Rahmatullah, which was completed in 1078 A. H.

APPENDIX D.—*List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1911*—(contd.).

Serial number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
21. *Miham.* Rohtak district.	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the gateway near the Jami Masjid.	Persian, Nastaliq character.	Aurangzeb, 1111 A. H. 1699 A. D.	Hand copy.	Records that Ahmad Yar Khan built this gate during the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb in 1111 A. H.
22. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the mosque called "Masjid-i-Maulanan" situated to the south of Jami Masjid.	Ditto ...	Shah Jahan, 1051 A. H. 1641 A. D.	Do. ...	Gives the date of erection of some mosque during the reign of Shah Jahan in 1051 A. H.
23. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the tomb of Dulah Khan, situated in the Garhi Afghanan.	Ditto ..	Aurangzeb, 1114 A. H. 1702 A. D.	Do ...	Records that Dulah Khan built this tomb in his life time, in Aurangzeb's reign 1114 A. H., under the management of Abu, or Abbu Architect, son of Tayyib, Architect.
24. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the mosque connected with the tomb of Dulah Khan, in the Garhi Afghanan.	Ditto ...	Aurangzeb, 1110 A. H. 1698 A. D.	Do. ...	States that Dulah Khan is the founder of the mosque, and that it was completed in 1110 A. H.
25. Ditto ...	A red sandstone slab, fixed on the outer eastern wall of the tomb of Bibi Khazani, situated in the Khanqah of Miran Shah.	Arabic naskh.	...	Do. ...	States that some Sayyid women were killed by infidels, and that the building of the tomb was completed in the month Zu-l-Hijja.
26. Ditto ...	A slab of marble, fixed on the wall of the Baoli of Saidu, situated to the south-east of Miham.	Persian, Nastaliq.	Shah Jahan, 1069 A. H. 1658 A. D.	Do. ...	Records that Saidu built this Baoli in Shah Jahan's time, in 1069 A. H.
27. Ditto ...	A slab of read sandstone, fixed over the Mihrab of the prayer chamber of the mosque situated in the butchers' quarter.	Persian, naskh character.	Humayun, 942 A. H 1535 A. D.	Do. ...	Records that the mosque was built by Mulla Muin-ud-din for the butchers, in Humayun's reign in 942 A. H.
28. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the entrance of the mosque situated in the butchers' quarter.	Ditto ...	Sher Shah, 949 A. H. 1542 A. D.	Do. ...	It is an Arabic and Persian inscription containing some verses of the Quran and the saying of the Prophet. The Persian part of the inscription is purely historical and states that Ibn-i-Yusuf of the Sur tribe built the mosque and the town of Daulatabad in Sher Shah's time, during the governorship of Daulat Khan, 949 A. H.
29. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the doorway of the tomb of Jamal Khan, situated on the road leading to Rohtak.	Ditto ...	Akbar, 1000 A. H. 1591 A. D.	Do. ...	Records that Jamal Khan built this tomb in Akbar's time in the year 1000 A. H.
30. Jhajjar, Rohtak district	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the gateway of Rustam Khan, situated in the Babar Khan mohallah.	Arabic and Persian, Nastaliq and Naskh characters.	Jahangir, 1029 A. H. 1619 A. D.	Do. ...	Records that Rustam Khan, son of Muhammad Khan, built this gate in the year 1029 A. H. The sacred words of the Muhammadan confession have also been carved over the date.

APPENDIX D.—*List of inscriptions taken during the year ending* 31*st March* 1911—(contd.).

Serial number andlocality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
31. *Jhajjar*, Rohtak district.	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the entrance of the enclosure of Mian Raib's tomb, situated outside the town towards the north-east.	Persian, Nastaliq character.	Akbar, 1002 A. H. 1593 A. D.	Hand copy	This inscription is in illiterate Persian poetry and its sense is difficult to make out. It however contains the name of Emperor Akbar, of Mian Raib, and the name of the Architect Muhammad Daulat Yarah. Also gives the date as 1002 A. H.
32. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the central portion of the western wall of the enclosure of the tomb of Hasan Shahid, situated outside the town towards the north-east.	Persian, naskh character.	Jahangir, 1035 A. H. 1625 A. D.	Do ...	It records that the tomb of Hasan Shahid was erected in Jahangir's reign in 1035 A. H.
33. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the central arch of the façade of the mosque connected with the tomb of Mian Ismail, son of Mian Raib, situated outside the town to the north-east.	Persian, Nastaliq character.	Jahangir, 1020 A. H. 1611 A. D.	Do. ...	Records that the mosque was built by Ismail, son of Raib, in Jahangir's reign in 1020 A. H. and that the inscription was composed by Abdus Samad, son of Makkan of Abbasi descent.
34. Ditto ...	A stone of red sandstone, fixed over the central arch of Kalal Khan's mosque, situated outside the town to the north-east.	Ditto ...	Shah Jahan, 1039 A. H. 1629 A. D.	Do. ...	Records that Kalal Khan built this mosque in Shah Jahan's reign in 1039 A. H.
35. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the central arch of an unknown tomb, situated among the group of tombs outside the town to the north-east.	Persian, bad Nastaliq character.	...	Do. ...	Contains only "Bismilla" and the Kalmah and two lines of Persian poetry which gives no date nor chromogram. The language of the poetry is beautiful.
36. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the mosque known as "Sayyidon-ki-Masjid," situated near the northern gate of the town.	Persian Nastaliq character.	Akbar, 975 A. H. 1567 A. D.	Do. ...	Records that Muhammad Ibrahim built this mosque in the time of Emperor Akbar in the year 975 A. H.
37. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the top of the southern tower of Rai Durga Mal's tank, situated to the north of the town near the tomb of Shah Ghazi Kamal.	Ditto ...	Jahangir, 1036 A. H. 1626 A. D.	Do, ...	Records that Rai Rayan Rai Durga Mal built this tank for the comfort and rest of the people, in Jahangir's reign in 1036 A. H.
38. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the inner central arch of the Bazar Masjid, situated in the Bazar.	Persian, bad naskh.	Akbar, 970 A. H. 1562 A D.	Do. ...	Contains "Bismilla" and the Kalmah and states that the mosque was built by some lady related to Nawab Rafiq Khan, in the reign of Emperor Akbar in 970 A. H.
39. Ditto ...	A marble slab, fixed over the mosque which is known as Jami Masjid and situated to the western part of the town in the Bazar.	Persian, Nastaliq character.	1272 A. H. 1855 A. D.	Do. ...	Records that the Jami Masjid together with a well was erected by subscription in 1272 A. H.

APPENDIX D.—*List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1911*—(contd.).

Serial number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
40. *Chiniot*, Jhang district.	Tile work, over the archway, outside the north-east angle of the court-yard of Shah Burhan's tomb.	Arabic and Persian, Nastaliq character.	Shah Jahan, 1063 A. H. 1653 A. D. and 1065 A. H. 1654 A. D.	Hand copy	Records the "Kalmah" Arabic poetry in praise of Ali, and Persian poetry in praise of the Prophet, together with the dates 1063 and 1065 A. H.
41. Ditto ...	Tile work, over the archway, outside the south-east angle of the court-yard of Shah Burhan's tomb.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Contains two different verses from the Quran and Persian poetry in praise of the Prophet with the above dates.
42. Delhi district ...	Cut in plaster, over the entrance of the tomb of Mirza Muzaffar, now called "Batase walon-ka-Bara Mahal" situated near Humayun's tomb.	Arabic, Persian, beautiful Nastaliq character.	Akbar, 1012 A. H. 1603 A. D.	Rubbing	Records that Mirza Muzaffar, a member of the Royal family, a descendent of the Khurasan kings and son-in-law of Akbar, died in his youth in 1012 A. H.
43. Ditto ...	A slab of grey stone, fixed over the entrance of Kali Masjid, situated to the south-east corner of Nizam-ud-din's Kotla, Butcher's quarter.	Persian, naskh character.	Firoz Shah, 772 A. H. 1370 A D.	Hand copy	Records that Jona Shah Maqbul, the Wazir of Firoz Shah, built this mosque in 772 A. H.
44. *Firozpur Fort*, Moradabad district.	A marble slab found in the Firozpur Fort, now kept in the Secretariat office, Naini Tal, shortly to be removed to Lucknow Museum.	Persian, Nast'aliq character.	2nd year of the reign (no king is named).	Rubbing.	Records that 12 lakhs of dams with pearls and jewels and 2 swords, have been buried in the Shish Mahal underground, by Sayyid Firoz on the 4th Sh'abán of the 2nd year of the reign. (The reign referred to is most probably that of Farrukh Saiyar or Muhammad Shah).
45. *Kalpi*. Jalaun district.	A slab of grey stone, fixed over the southern entrance of Shaikh Abul-Fath's tomb, situated in Pati gali Mohalla.	Persian, naskh character.	'Alá-u d-din' Alam Sháh (Sayyid dynasty) 853 A. H. 1449 A. D.	Do. ...	Records that the beautiful tomb of Shaikh Abul-Fath was begun in the month of Sh'abán 853 A. H., and completed in 7 months.
46. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the wall connected between the gate of the Jámi Masjid and the Sri Gate.	Urdu, bad Nast'aliq.	1260 A. H. 1844 A. D.	Do. ...	Records that these five shops have been purchased by the Musalmans. Their income should be spent on the mosque. No one has any right to spend their income on his own account. If anyone does so he will be considered an infidel, no longer a Musalman.
47. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the right corner of the inner central Mihrab of the Devrhi Masjid, situated in the Udhanpurah Mohalla.	Arabic and Persian, naskh character.	Sultán Muhammad Adil, 961 A. H. 1553 A. D.	Do. ...	Records that this mosque was built by Mubárik Khán at the request of Khwája Muhammad, during the reign of Sultan Muhammad Adil in 961 A. H.
48. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the entrance of the Devrhi Masjid, situated in the Udhanpurah Mohalla.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	The inscription is the same as no. 47.

APPENDIX D.—*List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1911*—(concld).

Serial number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
49. *Kalpi*, Jalaun district.	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the Western Jáli of the tomb of Diwán Auliá Sáhib, near the Devrhi Mosque in the Udhanpurah Mohalla.	Arabic, bad naskh.	...	Hand copy.	Contains Arabic poetry in praise of Ali and gives nothing. On one side of the slab is written "Sattar, son of..... ....."
50. Ditto ...	A T'awiz beautifully carved of red sandstone, placed over the grave of Muhammad Sháh Lodi in the "Chaurási Gumbaz" about 2¾ miles from Kalpi to the west.	Arabic, naskh.	...	Do ...	Records the sacred words of the Muhammadan confession and a verse from the Qurán.
51. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed in the wall of a well known as "Mughláni Kunwan" near the tomb of Qásim Sháh Chishti, situated in Karbalá.	Arabic and Persian, naskh character.	Jahángir, 1030 A. H. 1620 A. D.	Photo ...	The first part of the inscription are the well-known verses of the Qurán called "Ayat-ul-Kursi", and the last part is Persian which states that one Sadiq Ali built this well at a cost of Rs. 1,000 in 1030 A. H.
52. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed in the wall of a well near the tomb of Sayyid Muhammad Zanjáni, situated in Karbalá.	Persian, Nasta'liq character.	Aurangzeb, 1081 A. H. 1670 A. D.	Photo ...	Records that Shaikh Abdul-Ghafur of the Zanján, the then ruler of Kalpi, built this well in the 13th year of Aurangzeb's reign, i.e. 1081 A. H.
53. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the entrance of the tomb of Shaikh Bábu Háji Samad, situated in the Ádil Sarai Mohalla.	Persian, naskh character.	Bábar, 935 A. H. 1528 A. D.	Rubbing.	Records that the "Gumbaz" of Shaikh Bábu Háji Samad was built in the reign of Emperor Bábar during the Governorship of Sultán 'Alam Lodi on the 11th of Rajab, 935 A. H.
54. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, erected as a head stone of Imám Ali's grave, situated in the enclosure of Shaikh Ahmad's tomb in Haidaripurah Mohalla.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nast'aliq characters.	1241 A. H. 1825 A. D.	Do. ...	It contains Bismilla, Kalmah, names of Ali, Fatimah, and Husain; and states that one Imam Ali by name, inhabitant of Nasirabad near Jais, died on the 1st Rabi I. 1241 A. H.
55. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over inner Mihráb of a small mosque known as "Ráju-ki-Masjid", situated in Haidaripurah Mohalla.	Arabic and Persian, Nast'aliq character.	Aurangzeb, 1084 A. H. 1673 A. D.	Do. ...	Contains the sacred words of the Muhammadan confession, and that of Raju Nalband or the Farrier built this mosque in 1084 A. H.
56. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the outer western wall of a tomb, situated in the enclosure of Chilla Sháh Madár Sáhib to the east, Madárpurah village.	Arabic and Persian, naskh character.	Akbar, 970 A. H. 1562 A. D.	Do. ...	Records that this "Gumbaz" was built and completed in 970 A. H., at the request of Násir Ali Sultan, during the reign of the Emperor Akbar.
57. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, erected as a head stone to one Ismail's grave, situated outside the enclosure of Chilla Sháh Madár Sáhib, in the Madárparah village.	Arabic and Persian, naskh and Nast'aliq characters.	Jahángir, 1022 A. H. 1613 A. D.	Do. ...	Records that Ismáil, who was a man brave as a lion, died in 1022 A. H. It is curious that a figure of lion has been placed over his grave as a tawiz.

M. MUHAMMAD SHU'AIB.

APPENDIX E.

List of public libraries, institutions, &c., which are supplied with Reports of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

United Kingdom.

British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London, W. C.
Library of the Oriental department of the British Museum, London, W. C.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S. W.
Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
Bendall Library at Cambridge.
Birmingham University Library.
Edinburgh University Library, Edinburgh.
Glasgow University Library, Glasgow.
Aberdeen University Library, Aberdeen.
Trinity College Library, Dublin.
Folklore Society, 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C.
National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.
Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.
Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.
Royal Society, Edinburgh.
Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.
National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London, W.
Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.
Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Imperial Institute, London.
Indian Institute, Oxford.
Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, London, W. C.
The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.
Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.
Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 3, Hanover Square, W. London, W. C.
His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, S. W.
His Majesty's Under Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, S. W.
India Office Library, London, S. W.
Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W. C.
H. Cousens, care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Agents and Bankers, 54 Parliament Street, London, W.
Sir George M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E., care of India Office, London.
Dr. James Burgess, C.I.E., 22, Seton Place, Edinburgh.
R. Sewell, Esq., Mansfield Lodge, 4, Bristol Gardens, Reohampton, Surrey.
Right Hon'ble Lord Antony Macdonnell, G.C.S.I., the Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S. W.
Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, C.I.E., 8, Northmoor Road, Oxford.
G. A. Grierson, Esq., C.I.E., Rathfarnham Camberley, Surrey.
V. A. Smith, Esq., I.C.S., 116, Banbury Road, Oxford.
J. F. Fleet, Esq., C.I.E., Ph.D., 8, Leopold Road, Ealing, London, W.
Lord Curzon, I, Carlton House Terrace, London, S. W.
The Times, Printing House Square, London, E. C.
The Athenœum, 11, Breams' Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E. C.
The Academy, and Literature, 9, East Harding Street, Fetter Lane, E. C.
The Asiatic Quarterly Review, Oriental Institute, Woking.

France.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Institute de France, Paris.
Musée Guimet, 7, Plâce d'Iena, Paris.
Revue Archéologique, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mons. Em. Sénart, 18, Rue François 1er, Paris.
Director Général de l'Union Coloniale Française, 44, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.
Societe Asiatique, 1, Rue de Seine, Paris.
Bibliothèque Doncet, 19, Rue Spontini, Paris.

Germany.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.
Königliche Preussische Akademie der Wissenchaften 120, Berlin.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA—*(concluded).*

Königliche Gesellschaft der Wissenchaften zu Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany.
Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde, Berlin.
Dr. Lucian Scherman, Editor, Orientalische Bibliographie, 18, Ungererstrasse, Munich, Bavaria.
Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph.D., 78, Ludwig Wucherer Str., Halle (Saale), Germany.
Revd. A. H. Francke, Moravian Mission Viesky, Ober-Lausitz, Germany.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.
Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth.

ITALY.

Secretary, Rivista di Storia Antica, Padova, Italy.
Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
Societa Asiatica Italiana, Firenze.
R. Biblioteca Nazionale, Centrale di Firenze.
British School at Rome, Palazza Odescalchi, Piazza, S.S. Apostoli, Rome.
American School of classical studies at Rome.

OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., C.I.E. Schloss, Wildeck, Aargau, Switzerland.
Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Holland.
Koninklijke Institute of Netherlands-India, the Hague, Holland.
Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.
Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.
National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Académie Royale d'Archéolgie de Belgique, Anvers, Belgium.
M. deLa Valle Poussin of Ghent in Belgium.
University Library, Upsala, Sweden.
University Library, Christiania, Norway.
Professor Sten Konow, Ph.D., University, Christiania, Norway.
British School at Athens, Greece.
La Société Archéologique d'Athenes, Athens, Greece.

AMERICA.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.
Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, U. S. A.
Secretary, National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.
American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, Chicago, U. S. A.

BRITISH COLONIES.

The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.
Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.
Melbourne Library, Melbourne, Australia.
University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.
Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.
Archaeological Commissioner for Ceylon, Anuradhapura, Ceylon.
Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore.
Librarian, Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.

FOREIGN COLONIES.

His Excellency the Governor General of Indo-China, care of the Consul-General for France, Calcutta.
Directeur de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême Orient, Hanoi.
Secretary, Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.
Le Directeur de Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.
Director, Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Department of Interior, Manila.
Le'Directeur de l'Institute Français d'Archéologié Orientlae due Caire, Cairo, Egypt.
North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai.
President, Asiatic Society, Tokio.
Vajiranana National Library, Siam.

II.—INDIA.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.
Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India, Calcutta.
Indian Museum, Calcutta.
Home Department.
Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.
Director-General of Archaeology in India.

II.—INDIA—*(continued)*.

Consulting Architect to the Government of India, Public Works Department Secretariat.
Central Library, Army Head Quarters, Simla.

(2) PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.
University Library, Madras.
Public Library, Madras.
Presidency College, Madras.
School of Art, Madras.
Government Central Museum, Madras.
Christian College Library, Madras.
Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle, Madras.
Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, Ootacamund.

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.
University Library, Bombay.
Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.
School of Art, Bombay.
The College of Science, Poona.
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Bombay.
Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, Bombay.

BENGAL.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
University Library, the Senate House, Calcutta.
Presidency College Library 1, College Square, Calcutta.
Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.
Editor, Bengal Past and Present, Kidderpore Vicarage, Calcutta.
Mahabodhi Society, Baniapoker Lane, Calcutta.
Goethals Indian Library, St. Xavier's College, 30, Park Street, Calcutta.
Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle, Bankipur.
Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
Mahamahopadhaya Hara Prasad Sastri, 26, Pataldanga Street, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.
University Library, Allahabad.
Public Library, Allahabad.
Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.
Sanskrit College, Benares.
Thomason College, Roorkee.
The Archaeological Museum at Muttra.
Panini Office, Allahabad.
Dr. J. Horovitz, Epigraphist to the Government of India for Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
Executive Engineer, Agra.
District Engineer, Agra.

PUNJAB.

Secretariat Library, Public Works department, Lahore.
Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
Museum Library, Lahore.
University Library, Lahore.
Government College Library, Lahore.
Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba.
Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, Lahore.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.
Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Frontier Circle, Peshawar.
Peshawar Museum, Peshawar.

BURMA.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.
The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.
The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.
Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma Circle, Mandalay.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
Museum Library, Nagpur.

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II.—INDIA—*(concluded)*.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

Coorg.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

Native States.

Mysore.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
Archaeological Superintendent, Mysore.
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Hyderabad.

His Highness the Nizam's Minister, Hyderabad.
The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

Central India.

Rajkumar College, Indore.
Library of the Agent to the Governor General Indore.
Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar.
P. W. Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Central India.

Rajputana.

College Library, Ajmer.
Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, Ajmer.
Colonel Sir S. S. Jacob, K.C.I.E., Jaipur.
Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.

Baroda.

Library of the Resident at Baroda.
His Highness the Gaikwar, Baroda.
Baroda Museum.

Travancore.

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

The Madras Mail, 6, North Beach Road, Madras.
Times of India, Hornby Road, Bombay.
The Bombay Gazette, Bombay.
The Rangoon Gazette, Rangoon.
The Englishman, 9, Hare Street, Calcutta.
The Statesman, 3, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
The Calcutta Review, 12, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
The Indian Daily Telegraph, Lucknow.
The Pioneer, Allahabad.